

# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

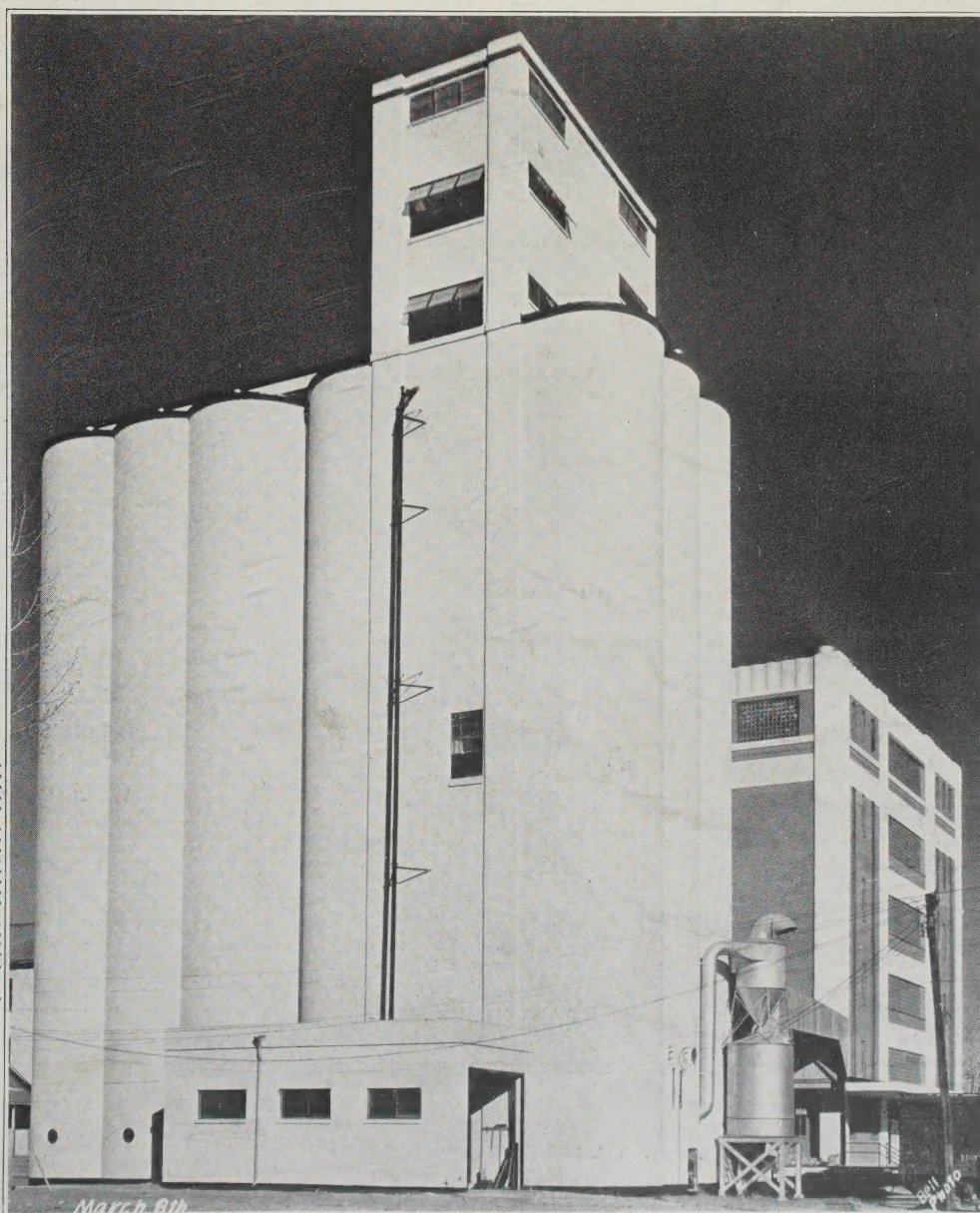
## CONSOLIDATED

LXXX. No. 9

Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., May 11, 1938

Price \$2.00 Per Year. 25 Cents Per Copy

*A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter*



Fire Proof Elevator of Tri-City Milling Co., Rapid City, S. D.  
See Pages 382 and 383.



# Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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Great West Mill & Elevator Co., millers, grain dealers.  
Henneman Grain & Seed Co., seeds and grain.\*  
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The Cleveland Grain Co., home office.\*

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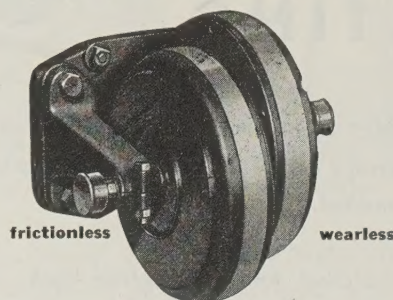
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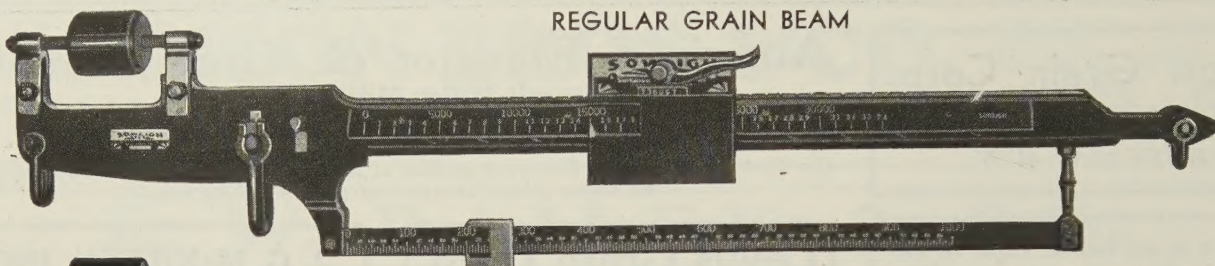
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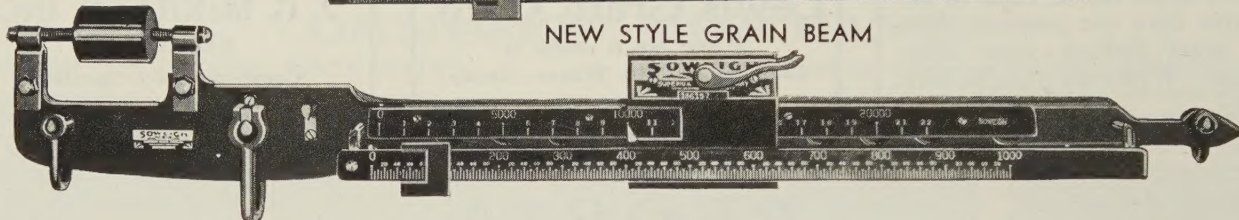


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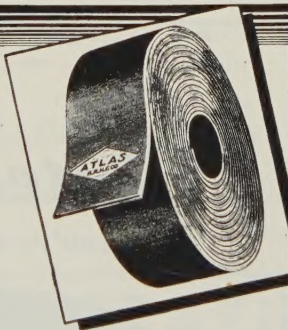
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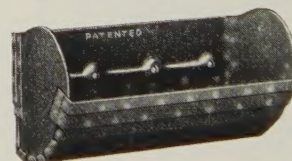
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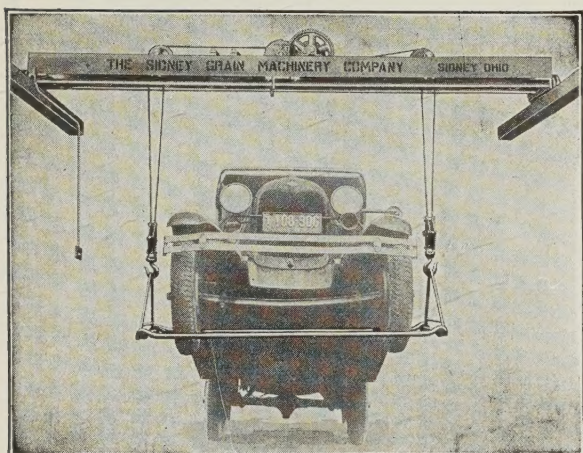
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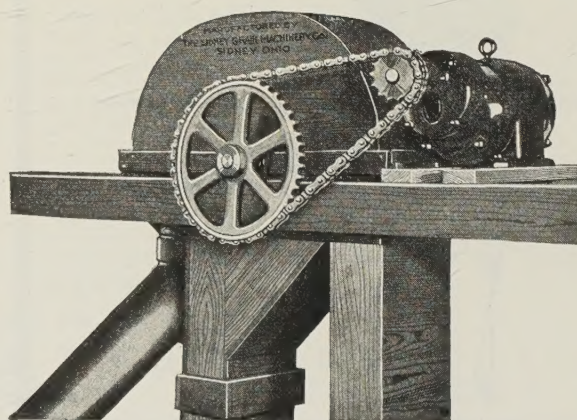


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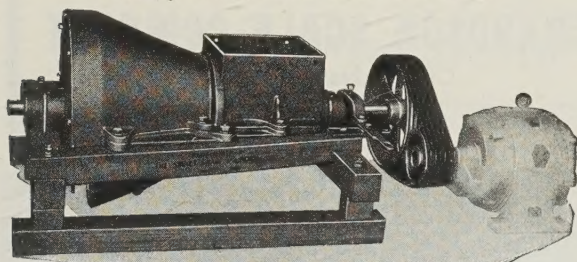
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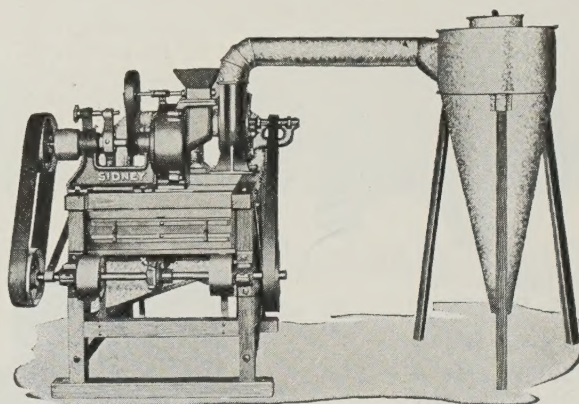
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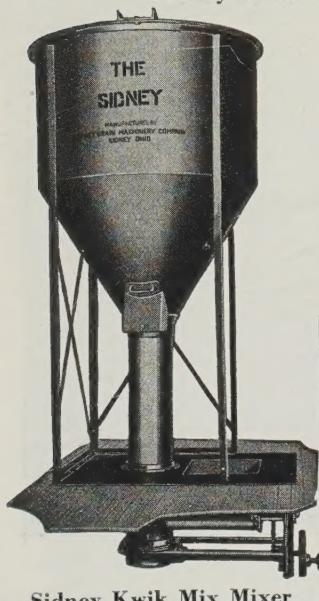
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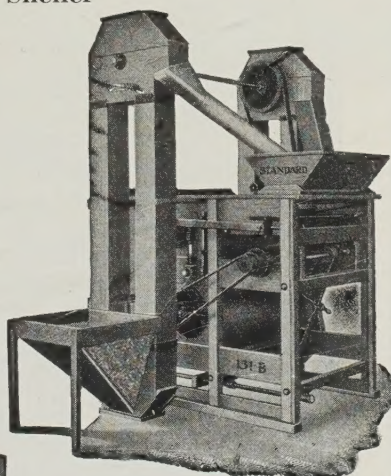
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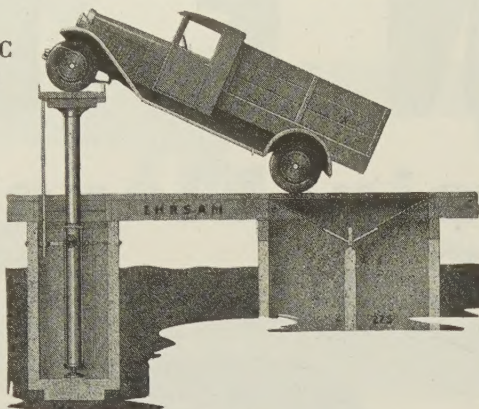
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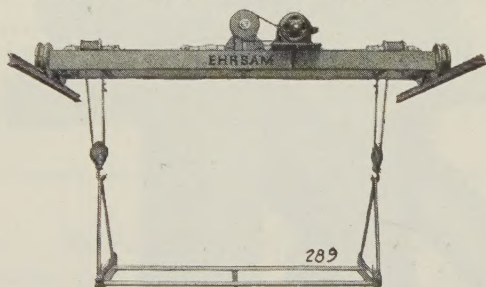
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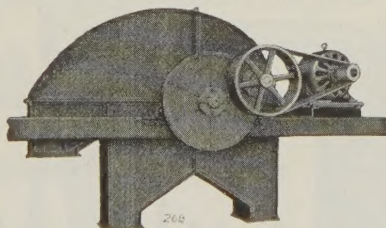


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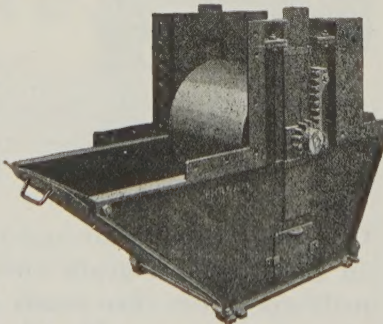
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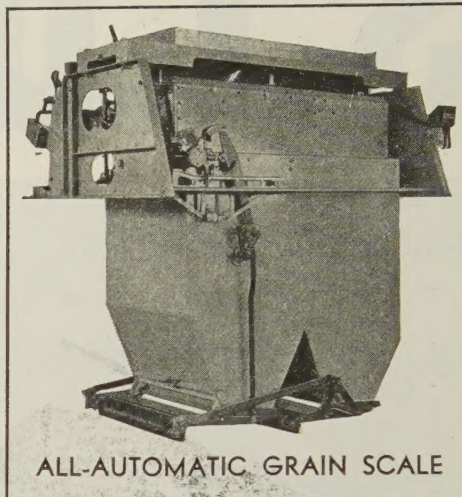
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W. H. Kent, 549 W. Washington Blvd.

## MACHINE WEIGHING Makes Dollars . . . and Sense



ALL-AUTOMATIC GRAIN SCALE

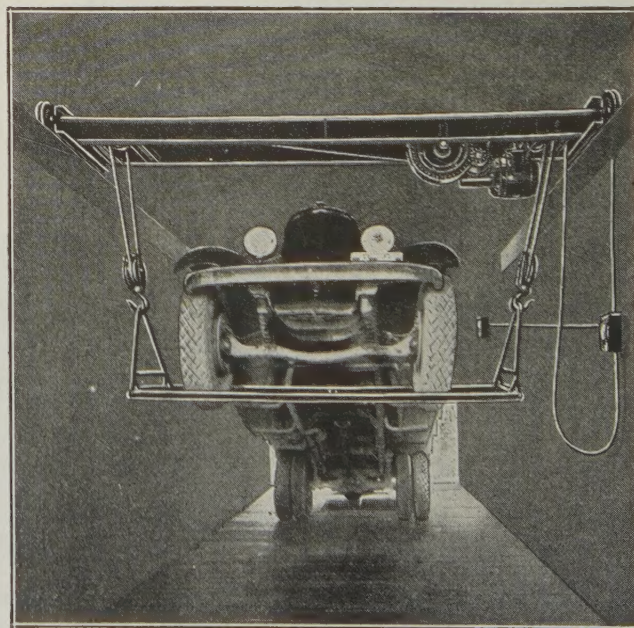
Your profit margin depends on paying *only* for what you receive and ship *only* what you are paid for. The RICHARDSON AUTOMATIC GRAIN SCALE, by accurately weighing and recording shipments, is an efficient protection against losses of this kind.

## RICHARDSON SCALE COMPANY

Clifton, New Jersey

Minneapolis - Omaha - Wichita - Chicago - San Francisco

## THE BENDER ELECTRIC LIFT



Built of electrically welded steel and fitted with a self-locking worm gear, fits any driveway and dumps any truck.

Made to order to fit your driveway, and serve any number of sinks, bins. Equipped with 2, 3 or 5 H. P. totally enclosed, geared head, motor.

The 3 H. P. model lifts trucks 5 ft. in 13 seconds. The 5 H. P. model is comparatively faster.

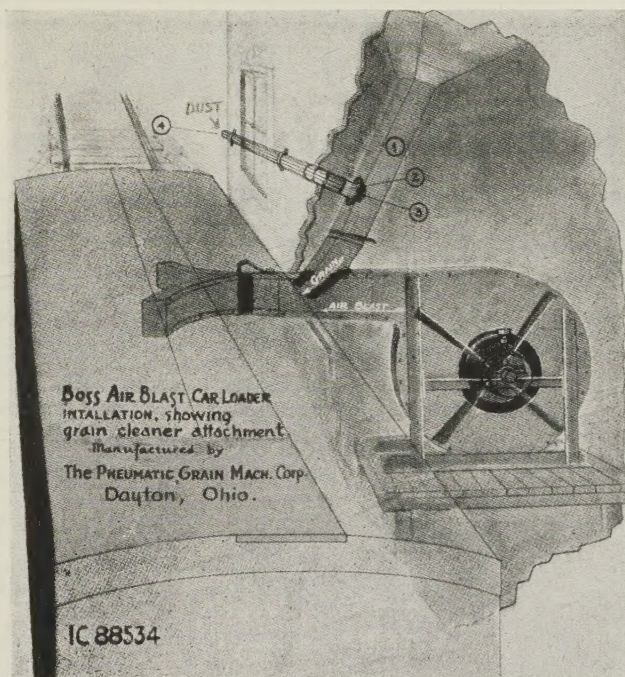
Motor unit and gears may be mounted under crane for low driveways, as shown above, or they may be mounted above framework.

**THE BENDER LIFT**  
FOR POWER—SERVICE—PROFITS

**BENDER HOIST MFG. COMPANY**  
OMAHA, NEBRASKA



# Modernize Your Loading Facilities



by the installation of a

## BOSS AIR BLAST CAR LOADER

### ELIMINATE SCOOPING

Regardless of height of your elevator or pitch of your spout you can load bulk carloads of grain at minimum cost and with no scooping. If you now have any trouble loading damp grain or light oats, a BOSS AIR BLAST carloader will do away with the unpleasant job of scooping in hot, dusty cars.

### SAVE MONEY

As a BOSS AIRBLAST CARLOADER is automatic in operation, it will pay for itself in labor saved. It will load every car to capacity, and requires no attention while in operation. It is simple in construction, rigidly built, and operates economically with no repairs.

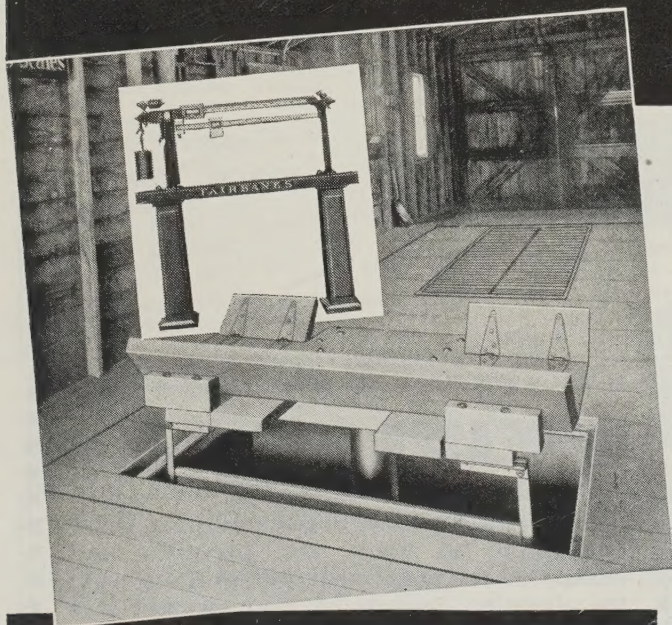
### RAISE THE GRADE

The blast of air cools and dries the grain and loads all cars uniformly, resulting in higher grades on your shipments. A BOSS AIRBLAST CARLOADER lasts a lifetime but pays for itself in one season.

Write for catalogue and prices.

**THE PNEUMATIC GRAIN MACHINERY CORP.**  
DAYTON, OHIO

## Speed Up Weighing . . . Increase Receiving Capacity . . . Cut Handling Cost . . .



### That's What a Fairbanks Type S Grain Dump Scale Can Do for You

• There is plenty of space beneath a Fairbanks Type S motor truck dump scale, the only railroad-type motor truck dump scale. It permits the kind of grain-handling system most suitable for your business . . . to handle the longest loads and to enlarge your grain pit to needed size without cramping the space required for the lift.

Type S motor truck dump scales are supplied with direct-reading, full-capacity beam as standard equipment. This means fast and accurate reading without mental calculations. Where desired to take tare weight of trucks, full-capacity beam with tare bar is furnished without additional cost. Write Department 37, Fairbanks, Morse & Co., 600 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. . . . And 40 principal cities, a service station at each house.

## FAIRBANKS-MORSE

DIESEL ENGINES  
PUMPS  
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY  
FAIRBANKS SCALES  
RAILROAD EQUIPMENT  
WATER SYSTEMS

REFRIGERATORS  
RADIOS  
WASHERS  
FARM EQUIPMENT  
STOKERS  
AIR CONDITIONERS



# Scales

7380-SA22.17



When it's even too hot for a  
Hottentot, COMFORTIZE  
with an F-M room cooler.

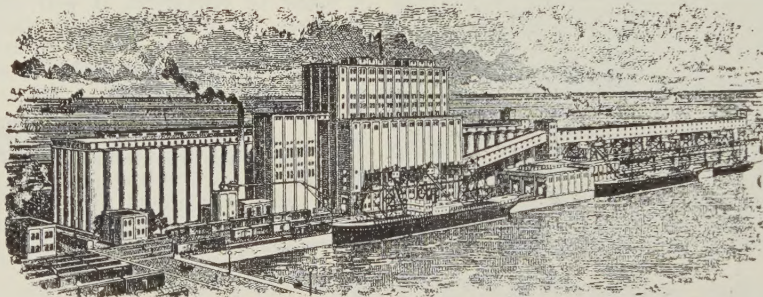
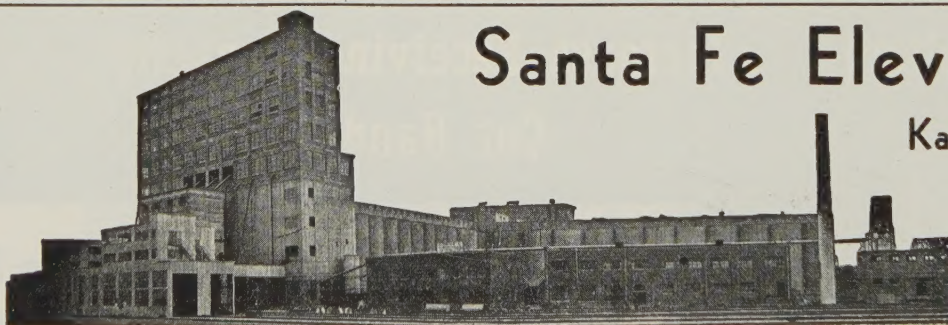


## GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

**HORNER & WYATT**  
*Engineers*Designers of Grain Elevators  
and Feed Mills

Power Problems a Specialty

470 BOARD OF TRADE KANSAS CITY, MO.

**Z E L E N Y**  
**Thermometer System***Protects Your Grain*Estimates cheerfully given.  
Write us for catalog No. 6.**Zeleny Thermometer Co.**  
542 S. DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO, ILL.Capacity  
5,000,000  
BushelsEquipped with  
Four Stewart  
Link-Belt  
Grain Car  
UnloadersH. G. ONSTAD  
PRES.-GEN MGR.  
Phone Harrison 8884**JAMES STEWART CORPORATION**  
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS  
FISHER BUILDING—343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOISL. V. HEUSER  
VICE-PRES.**Santa Fe Elevator "A"**

Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity  
10,500,000 Bushels**JOHN S. METCALF CO.**  
*Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors*

105 W Adams St., Chicago

460 St. Helen St., Montreal  
12-15 Dartmouth Street, London, England

837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

**GET READY NOW!**

For one of the largest crops on RECORD.

**INSTALL THE HALL**  
Non-mixing Signaling  
**GRAIN DISTRIBUTOR**FOR MAXIMUM { Efficiency  
Satisfaction  
DurationInstalled and recommended by  
the Best Contractors.

Write for Catalog TODAY!

**HALL DISTRIBUTOR CO. - - OMAHA, NEBR.****INCREASED CAPACITIES--**A complete stock of every type of bucket,  
leg belt, head pulley, motor and head drive  
enables us to quote you promptly and  
exactly on the proper equipment to increase  
the elevating capacity of your elevator legs  
to any speed you may desire, yet keep power  
costs low.*Write us about your needs.  
No obligation, of course.***WHITE ★ STAR ★ COMPANY**  
WICHITA, KANSAS



# GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

## A. F. ROBERTS

Construction Co.

Designers and Builders  
of

Any Type Grain Elevators  
Sabetha Kansas

## YOUR ELEVATOR

can be brought up-to-date for less than it is costing you to operate it. Ask for our recommendations and estimates on modernizing your plant.

Reliance Construction Co.

5221 N. Penn. St. Indianapolis, Ind.

## EIKENBERRY CONST. CO.

ENGINEERS — CONTRACTORS  
GRAIN ELEVATORS FEED MILLS  
MACHINERY INSTALLATIONS

Write Us—No Obligation

P. O. BOX 146 BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

## VAN NESS CONSTRUCTION CO.

OMAHA, NEBRASKA

Building or Modernizing

Prompt Service in 8  
Surrounding States

## A. Clemans Construction Co.

SOUTH SOLON, OHIO

Designers and Builders

Concrete Grain Elevators, Coal Pockets,  
Feed Mills

## HOGENSON

Construction Co.

Designers and Builders

Elevators, Feed Mills, Warehouses

REMODELING

Corn Exchange Bldg. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN

## J. H. FISCH CO.

Elevator Builders and Movers  
Barnesville, Minnesota

## WE BUILD GRAIN STORAGE

29 Years' Experience

Send us your inquiries

POLK GENUNG POLK COMPANY

Fort Branch, Indiana

## CONCRETE

CONSTRUCTION OF

Grain Elevators—Feed Mills—

Flour Mills—Coal Pockets

RYAN CONSTRUCTION CO.

503 Keeline Bldg. Omaha, Neb.

## Leaking Car Report Blanks

bear a reproduction of a box car and a form showing all points at which a car might leak, thus facilitating reporting specific places where car showed leaks at destination. One of these blanks should be sent with papers for each car with the request that it be properly filled out and returned in case of any signs of leakage. Printed on Goldenrod bond, size 5½x8½ inches, and put up in pads of 50 blanks. Order Form 5. Weight, 3 ounces. Price, 40c a pad; four for \$1.00. Prices f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

## To BUY or SELL RENT or LEASE an ELEVATOR

Place an adv. in the "Wanted" or "For Sale" columns of the GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, of Chicago. It will bring you quick returns.

## T. E. IBBERTSON CO. GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

Feed Mills Coal Plants  
Repairing and Remodeling

MINNEAPOLIS

MINNESOTA

## Car Order Blanks

To insure the prompt furnishing of cars by railroad a written requisition should be made for each car and carbon copy kept as evidence in case of controversy over damages caused by carrier's delay.

These blanks are put up in books of 50 originals of blue bond paper, machine perforated so they will tear out easily, and 50 manila duplicates. Well bound with heavy pressboard, hinged cover and supplied with two sheets of carbon. Size, 7¼x5¼. Order Form 222 CO. Single Copy, 75c; three copies, \$2.00; f. o. b. Chicago. Weight 8 ounces.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

We are very well pleased with your publication. We find it worth our while to read it.—Greybull Elvtr. Co., Paul B. Hughes, sec'y-treas., Greybull, Wyo.

## Safety Sample Envelopes

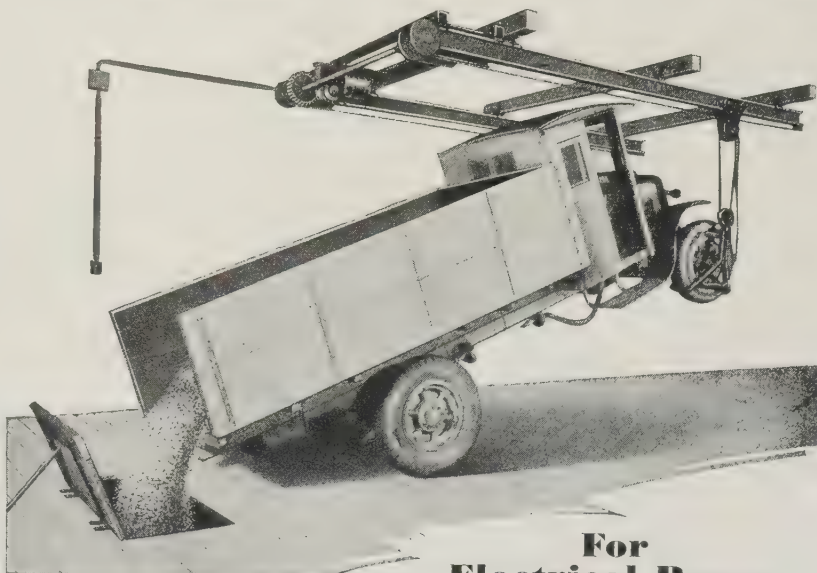
for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size, 4½x7 inches. Have a limited supply to sell at \$2.35 per hundred, 500, \$10.00 plus postage.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

## McMILLIN TRUCK DUMP



## For Electrical Power

In our 1938 model dump we have added several improvements in the way of strength, durability and satisfaction to our already highly efficient dump which has been so universally accepted by our users. Its construction is such that it fits in almost any driveway. Will dump either wagon or truck in one or any number of dump doors. All parts of dump in plain view of operator and under complete control at all times. All-steel power unit completely assembled. Substantially constructed. No delicate parts. SPEEDY, SAFE and SIMPLE in operation. For complete circular, plans and installation instructions address

L. J. McMILLIN, 525 Board of Trade Indianapolis, Ind.



# Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE

**SMALL** new elevator, splendid territory, 1½ acres land, ready to go \$2,000 net; owner has too much other business. J. W. Thomason, Pine Village, Indiana.

**ALWAYS HAVE GRAIN ELEVATORS for sale.** If you are in the market write me fully as to amount you wish to invest and location desired. James M. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

**N. C. INDIANA**—Elevator, feed and coal business for sale; in good farming location; on private ground; all in good condition. Reason for selling: death of owner. Address 80J4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**TEXAS**—Well equipped grain elevator for sale, 12,000 bu. capacity; large trade territory, considered one of the best wheat producing areas in the Panhandle. Ecla Grain Co., P. O. Box 426, Kings Mill, Texas.

**MICHIGAN** grain and bean elevator for sale, new and strictly modern; retail, feed, flour, seeds, coal, cement, lime, fencing; A No. 1 farming community. Address 80H9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**NORTHWESTERN IOWA**—Elevator, cribs, good condition; 2 million pounds capacity; best popcorn producing section; Lake View, Sac County, Iowa; on C&NW Ry. Albert Dickinson Co., Lock Box 788, Chicago, Ill.

**ILLINOIS**—Our Myrtle, Ill., yard, elevator, buildings and merchandise for sale. Good opportunity in old successful profitable lumber, coal, grain business in small northern Illinois village; priced low to move quickly. Holcomb-Dutton Lumber Co., Sycamore, Ill.

**ORD, NEBRASKA**—Elevator, warehouse, cribs, cob house, two track scales; 3 million pounds capacity; good condition; irrigation project for 38,000 acres in this fertile valley will soon be finished; on Burlington and Union Pacific Railways. Albert Dickinson Co., Lock Box 788, Chicago, Ill.

**SOUTHEAST MISSOURI**—13,000 bu. grain elevator on Cotton Belt Ry. and leading highway; in town, 3,000; good grain territory; contains 9 bins; 1-30 h. p. and 1-10 h. p. Fairbanks-Morse motors; Clipper recleaner with 5 h. p. motor; office with new Fairbanks scales, 37,000 lbs. capacity with Weightograph; handled more than \$100,000 grain past 7 months; all machinery and buildings new; reason for sacrificing: bad health and unfamiliar with business; bargain at \$14,000 for complete outfit. Dunklin County Grain & Seed Co., Malden, Mo.

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE

**IOWA CORN BELT**—Elevator and feed mill for sale; wish to retire. Address 80J15, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**INDIANA** elevator; June 1st possession; priced right; terms. Address 80HIO, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**SPECIAL PRICES** on 3 good grain elevators at Prosser, Hayland and Newmarch of Adams County, Nebr., and 1 elevator, fair condition, at Fairfield, Clay County, Nebr. First State Bank, Hayland, Nebraska.

**15,000 CAPACITY** grain elevator built 8 years ago at cost of \$8,500; 10-ton Fairbank wagon scale; auto. loading scale; equipped with bean thrasher; wheat prospects ideal; miles of smooth wheat land around Bovina, Colo., where elevator is located on R.I. Price \$4,000. W. L. Farquharson, 3734 E. Central, Wichita, Kan.

## ELEVATOR WANTED TO LEASE

**WANT** to lease a grain elevator and feed business in irrigated section of Colorado; state full particulars in first letter. Address 80J2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE OR LEASE

**PATTERSON, OHIO**, grain elevator for sale or lease. Shawnee Finance Company, 1401 Cook Tower, Lima, Ohio. Telephone Main 2757.

## SITUATION WANTED

**WANTED**—Position as elevator manager; 12 years experience; familiar with all kinds of seeds, feeds, coal and farm machinery; references. Address 80H5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**WANT POSITION** as manager; 17 years' experience; competent to handle all side lines; familiar with Illinois-Indiana customs; age 42; reliable references; can change in 30 days. Address 80E13, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**WANTED**—Office or sales position connected with farming, farm machinery, grain elevators, feeds, dairy or commission business preferable; 35 years of age; married; 15 years experience accounting, correspondent, credits, buyer, sales and manager; can locate anywhere, permanent or travel. Address 80J6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**ALL ABOUT—SOYBEANS—THE WONDER FOOD**—Dr. Ferri's 64 page booklet, 35c postpaid. Modern Health Foundation, 1 N. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## FLOUR MILL FOR SALE

**MINNESOTA**—80-bbl. mill for sale; in good running order; will sell complete or mill and machinery separate. Further details on request. A. Krieg, Sauk Rapids, Minn.

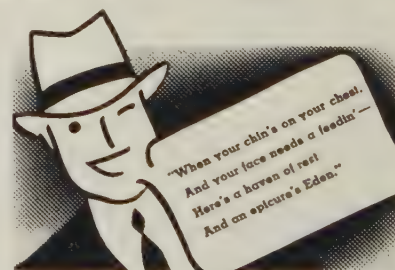
## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

**FOR SALE**—50 bbl. flour and feed mill, also coal business; located on railroad siding; electric power. B. F. Nichols, Plainview, Minn.

**FOR SALE**—72 acre farm, 8 room house, large barn, other out buildings, electricity; or will trade for small grain, feed and coal business. Address 80J10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

## SAMPLE ENVELOPES

**SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY**—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.35 per hundred, or 500. \$10.00 plus postage. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



**HOTEL**  
**Kennox**  
SAINT LOUIS

OVER 50% OF ALL ROOMS \$3.50 OR LESS, SINGLE; \$5.00 OR LESS, DOUBLE

## KEEP POSTED

**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**  
CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

**Gentlemen:**—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain and feed trades outside our office, please send us the *Grain & Feed Journals* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

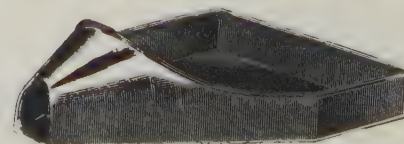
Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator .....

Post Office .....

State .....

## SAMPLE PANS



Formed by bending sheet aluminum, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of aluminum will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, 2½x12x16½", \$2.00; Seed Size, 1½x9x11", \$1.65, at Chicago.

**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**  
Consolidated  
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



**MACHINES FOR SALE**

**KEWANEE**—Air Lift for sale, complete \$100.00. San Jose Co-op Co., San Jose, Ill.

**CORN CUTTER & Grader**—has motor—used very little. 79N12, Grain & Feed Jnl's., Chicago.

**FEED MIXER**—one ton—floor level feed—has motor—good as new. Write 79N14, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**FOR SALE**—Surplus Mill and Elevator Machinery. Send your inquiries to White Sales Corporation, Scotts, Michigan.

**HAMMER MILL** with 25-h.p. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 79N13, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**FEED MIXER** for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 79N15, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**FOR SALE**—Rebuilt Attrition and Hammer Mills, Mixers, Corn Cutters, Engines, Motors, Etc. Weaver Sales Corp., Corn Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.

**FOR SALE**—One No. 3UX J. B. Hammer Mill and 40 h. p. motor complete with all accessories; in perfect condition; at less than half price. Davis & Stewart, Yale, Okla.

**2 KEWANEE AIR LIFTS**, standard models or guard rail type. Line shaft or motor drives. Real buys at less than half original cost. Factory re-conditioned. Portable Elevator Mfg. Co., Bloomington, Illinois.

**FOR SALE**—1 Special 100-lb. Miracle Batch Mixer; 1-32" Dia. Black Iron Sacking Bin; 1 Barnard & Leas No. 8778 Dbl. Roller Mill 9"x30" Rolls Lepage cut, Style A Drive, Style No. 3 Auto Shaker Feed; 1 Williams No. C-157 Pulverizer, Belt Drive, No. 5762 C. I. 30" Dia. Housing; 1 Cyclone G. I. Dust Collector 72" Dia. by 54" high cylinder, 12" discharge outlet. Diamond Mills, Evansville, Ind.

**MACHINES FOR SALE**

**FOR SALE**—1 No. 10 Monarch E. C. Crusher, Left Hand Pulley, 20"x6". 1 20 h. p. Westinghouse Motor 60 Cycle, 3 Phase, 220 Volts, 1750 r. p. m. All this equipment has had very little use. Write 80G13, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**FOR SALE**—9x30 Double Roller Mills: 50 bu. Meal Dryer; Small Hammer Mill; Prinz-Rau Cylinder Oat Grader; 100 h.p. Motor; 9x24 Rolls only, Sharp 9x18 Rolls only, sharp; Large Louisville Dryers. Schreiber Mills, St. Joseph, Mo.

**USED MILLS****AT ROCK BOTTOM PRICES**

Get our prices before you buy. We have in stock Papec, W & W, Jay-Bee, Case, and IHC hammermills. Also Dreadnaught attrition and Blue Streak Mills 20 to 50 h.p. Write Prater Pulverizer Co., 1829 S. 55th Ave., Chicago, Ill.

**FOR SALE**—No. 3-T Jay Bee Hammer Mill; 1 Jay Bee Crackerjack Hammer Mill; 1 No. 7 Rortex Sifter, 2 screens; 1 No. 12 Western Corn Sheller; 1 No. 000 Barnard & Leas Scalping Screen; 1 Single Screen Shaker, 24"x40"; 1 Two Screen Shaker, 36"x48"; 1 No. 309 Howes Horizontal Batch Mixer. General Mills Equipment Co., 2021 Pennsylvania Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

**MOTORS—GENERATORS****ELECTRICAL MACHINERY**

Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors, 25 to 100 H.P., 1200 to 3600 R.P.M. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service. V. M. NUSSBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana

**REBUILT ELECTRIC MOTORS**—Save 50% on your motor cost and secure fully reconditioned motors—all types and sizes—one year guaranteed. High speed and enclosed motors for mill and elevator service our specialty. Complete motor repair and rewinding service. Send for Bulletin No. 55, thirty two illustrated pages of motors, compressors, etc., at money saving prices. Rockford Electric Equipment Co., 728 So. Wyman St., Rockford, Ill.

**MACHINES WANTED**

**WANTED**—Good used motor 3 h.p. 1750 r.p.m. 440 volt, 60 cycle, 3 phase totally inclosed type; one friction clutch pulley 12" dia. 4" face, bore 1 1/8". Address 80H8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**SCALES FOR SALE**

**SCALES**—Motor Truck, Warehouse, Dump, Tank and Hopper. Bargains, New and Used. All capacities. Shipped on 30 day free trial. Bonded Scale Corporation, Columbus, Ohio.

**SEEDS FOR SALE**

**WHEN YOU** want field or grass seed, write us, and we will put you in communication with nearby dealers, who have what you seek. The service is free. Information Buro, Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

**READERS DESIRING** to learn by whom, or where any grain handling machine or device is made, can generally obtain it promptly by addressing Information Buro, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**Affidavit of Weight**

(Duplicating)

This form is designed for use in making sworn statements of amount of grain loaded to substantiate claims for loss of grain in transit or when dispute arises. Printed on bond paper, in black ink, size 5 1/2 x 8 1/2 inches, and bound in books of 50 blanks, perforated, and 50 duplicates, with heavy binders board bottom and hinged pressboard top, with two sheets of carbon. Order Form 7 AW. Weight, 8 oz. Price 75c; three copies \$2.00, plus postage

**Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated**

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

# *VISIT* *America's Most Modern Resort* **THE ELMS HOTEL**



The Elms is dedicated to your comfort and pleasure. Drink and bathe in the healing waters of this famous spa. Enjoy your favorite sport—golf, riding, tennis, hiking — all modern innovations, plus air-conditioned bedrooms. Rates including all meals as low as \$11. a day for two; \$6. a day single. Write for free booklet

*Excelsior Springs*  
**MISSOURI**

**WHEN YOU VISIT THE TWIN CITIES**

• Courteous service from the moment you arrive to the time you depart. Drive-in garage. Four air-conditioned restaurants. 600 outside rooms from \$3.

• MINNESOTA TERRACE

• CHATTERBOX

• JOLLY MILLER

• COFFEE SHOP

**HOTEL NICOLLET**

MINNEAPOLIS

Neil R. Messick, Manager, National Hotel Management Co., Inc., Ralph Hiltz, President





# We made an OLD LINE *Live Again*

## THE BEST REASON *for*



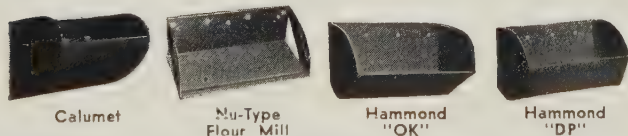
## *Preference*

### CALUMET SCREW CONVEYORS



Inspection reveals important differences—as compared with apparently similar Screw Conveyor.

### ELEVATOR BUCKETS



The four types of elevator buckets shown above illustrate the many improvements, both in design and construction, engineered into our line. We manufacture all types of elevator buckets in general use today—all constructed to give you superior performance and service.

### SCREW CONVEYOR HANGERS



No. 17 Hanger

No. 18 Hanger

No. 18-A Hanger

All Calumet Screw Conveyor hangers are streamlined, offering minimum resistance to movement of material.

### FRICTIONLESS BEARING END THRUSTS



Style "A" and "B"

Style "C"

Style "D"

We have given the same thoughtful consideration to end thrusts as we have to other items and can truthfully say that our line is the most complete on the market. Use end thrusts on your Screw Conveyor installation for efficient operation. Lower power costs and minimum repairs.

Just because Screw Conveyors, Screw Conveyor Accessories and Elevator Buckets were manufactured the *old way* for years (design, styles and details of construction seldom if ever being varied), and brought in constant orders for repairs and replacements, did not satisfy us when we started in business.

We took item by item . . . gave it consideration . . . sought to improve it both from the users, as well as from a manufacturing standpoint. We discovered that modern manufacturing methods, plus new types of machinery and dies, permitted vast changes and important advantages to be incorporated in design and construction. We equipped our shop accordingly. No part of our line is made the *old time worn way*.

The result is a *Better Product*. Our users know it, because they have helped us grow — continually adding to our volume.

If you haven't investigated Calumet Products as yet . . . Consult us or our Dealers for full particulars.



*"Something  
ON THE BALL"*

**Screw Conveyor Corporation**  
702 HOFFMAN ST. CALUMET HAMMOND, IND.  
SCREW CONVEYORS CALUMET PRODUCTS ELEVATOR BUCKETS  
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE



# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED  
INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.  
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of  
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL  
Established 1908

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &  
GRAIN TRADE  
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD  
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER  
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., MAY 11, 1938

**SPEED AND SAFETY** are all important factors for first consideration in the selection of your new truck dump.

**ELEVATOR BOOTS** above the basement floor do not collect dirt or water and if they do, it is not difficult to clean out under them.

A **NON-CHOKABLE** boot has long been in favor with the elevator men generally assigned to cleaning out choke-ups. The cost of the best boot obtainable is so small, no far sighted elevator owner will permit any other to be installed in his plant.

**FAR SIGHTED** farmers of Posey County, Indiana, have combined and purchased a portable seed cleaning outfit which they are operating for the benefit of the farmers of the county. A large committee is out soliciting orders in hope of making the enterprise profitable and ridding the county of garlic and weeds. This will increase the volume and the value of the crops produced and marketed.

**SO MANY** country elevator operators have found a sideline of paints so profitable that others are adding the line. Inasmuch as all established lines are now packed in cans, the waste or loss in handling is so small as seldom to require consideration.

**OLD STYLE**, out-of-date manlifts have caused elevator operators and their employees so many painful accidents, none but the safest should be longer tolerated in any elevator. The improved manlifts are equipped with safety devices that are cheap at any price.

A **CLEAN** elevator is always inviting to farmer patrons interested in the efficient handling of their crops, and while the dirty elevator that is cluttered up with sweepings and rubbish of all kinds may be most attractive to weevil and all other grain infesting insects, it never attracts new customers.

**SCALES** which are not carefully tested and resealed occasionally can not be depended upon for accurate weights. It pays to *know* your scales are giving correct weights. If your patrons discover that your own scales are weighing against you they may use them to your disadvantage.

**SO MANY** politicians now serving time in our legislative halls are obsessed with the idea that business is a crime, it is very evident that business men generally have neglected to convince their legislative representatives that they render a real service to the community and the public generally.

**EXPLOSIONS** of compression tanks installed in grain elevators for operating dumps and motor blowers have encouraged the installation of stronger and better pressure tanks. The use of light weight tanks without dependable automatic check valves has not only resulted in the destruction of some property, but they have endangered lives. Any improvement in the construction or the care of these tanks will help to make their use more efficient and less dangerous.

**MEN** who are forced to stand the expense of all their business decisions naturally prefer to guide their business in keeping with the rigid dictates of their own experience, but politicians guided only by an eager quest of votes persist in their business strangling legislation. Without enquiry as to how many business enterprises would be put out of business and how many people these enterprises now employ the administration continues to demand a nationwide minimum wage of 40 cents an hour and a forty hour week. Employees of firms unable to comply could walk the streets. You can not crucify the employer without hurting the employee.

**ELEVATOR OPERATORS**, as a rule, are making every endeavor to surround their plants with safe working conditions and insuring their employees against accidents and occupational diseases, thus relieving themselves from a world of worry and reducing the chances for accidents as well as protecting employees from disaster.

**RECENT IMPROVEMENTS** in dust control bids fair to make possible the keeping clean of all elevators. The old cyclone which has been the leader in the dust collecting world for forty years must give way to an improved collector which gives promise of cleaner elevators everywhere and the installation of this new collector should reduce dust explosions to a minimum.

**GRAIN ELEVATOR** operators are gradually arriving at the conclusion that they must either engage in the trucking business or permit the irresponsible, itinerant merchants to capture their grain business. Inasmuch as the elevator man has an established place of business and a reputation for reliability he should be able to meet trucker competition easily by operating attractive trucks of his own.

**OWNERS** of weevil infested grain elevators or mills that are insured in any of the grain or mill mutuals must keep in mind that the application of carbon bisulphide will void their fire insurance policies and may blow their operating crew to smithereens. Thoroughly cleaning the elevator whenever the bins are empty and painting the walls of dark corners, outside the bins, with a thick solution of whitewash and caustic soda will help to keep down the pests.

**ANOTHER** incendiary with a weakness for burning a grain elevator has been arrested through the vigilance and careful investigation on the part of inspectors for the Mill Mutuals. When the arson addicts no longer contribute to the heavy fire losses of the mutual fire insurance companies, the cost of fire insurance will be materially reduced. Incendiaries do not look without qualm on long term imprisonment, especially when their prospective profit from burning an elevator is not worth consideration.

**SEVERAL LINE** companies are so thoroughly convinced of the advantages of maintaining their elevators and offices in a clean, orderly and attractive condition they are offering special prizes to the manager who maintains the plant under his supervision in the best condition throughout the year. When all elevator managers fully recognize the advantage of keeping their plants in a clean, orderly condition, they will attract more business. The disorderly office with dirty windows and dirty driveways warns visitors that new business is really not wanted.



## Civic Minded Grain Merchants

Country grain elevator operators have generally been deeply interested in the welfare of their community and have generally shown a willingness to do more than their part to maintain the good name of their town and win the good will of the farmers of adjacent territory. They invariably recognize that the town and its merchants are dependent upon the farmers' for their business and they strive to make their town not only a safe place to do business, but to establish a reputation for fair dealing.

We have learned of many country grain merchants who have accepted public office this spring and we feel certain everyone of them will do their utmost to promote the best interests of their town and to make their markets an attractive trading center. Every well organized village recognizes that it cannot tolerate fakirs, swindlers and givers of rubber checks without its own fair name being tarnished and trade diverted to other towns.

Grain merchants readily appreciate that their own business will suffer if fakirs are permitted to thrive within the corporate limits, so they invariably strive to keep out all irresponsible peddlers and transient merchants.

## The Grain Grading Schools

The grain grading schools held for all interested in efficient marketing in Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas and Nebraska as well as the largely attended sessions at Kansas City and Minneapolis, are wielding a splendid influence over grain buyers generally. Gradually they are coming to recognize the great advantage to themselves of sharply discriminating between good and bad grain, clean and dirty grain, and they are classifying their receipts more carefully and mixing thoroughly before loading into box cars so as to secure higher grading for their shipments and to obliterate any suspicion that they are disposed to plug every load.

Off-grade grain has won so many heavy discounts for shippers, the wonder is all have not long ago taken lessons in classifying, cleaning and mixing their purchases for more profitable returns. Through attendance at the grading schools, buyers have come to the more intelligent classifying of all grains and have used their grain cleaning equipment with a profit they never deemed possible ten years ago. The buyers in all central markets discriminate more sharply than ever against undesirable lots of grain; hence, country shippers must adopt similar discrimination if they are to realize any profit from their handling of the crops.

All recognize that off-grade grain has not the value of heavy clean grain of

superior quality, yet some old timers fondly cling to the heresies of pioneer days and make no effort to place the farmers' grain in prime marketing condition before loading into cars.

The shipper who cleans his box car, coopers it carefully and loads it with choice grain of superior quality will always be delighted by the results. Off-grades, rejections and discounts will continue to be the bane of others.

## Nature's Ever Normal Corn Granary

When corn is grown in nearly 20 countries blessed with cheap water transportation, the globe becomes a vast granary from which nations short of corn in any season can take what they need.

In the crop year 1933-34 the world, not including Russia, produced 4,167,000,000 bus. of corn, of which the United States contributed 2,351,658,000 bus. In the following year the United States had a short crop, but no one who had the price had to go without corn, the world that year producing 3,436,000,000 bus. Argentina poured its large surplus into the world market, the United States receiving its share, over the 25 cents per bushel duty. This year the United States is exporting large quantities into what may be called the world's ever normal corn granary.

The world constitutes an even better normal granary of wheat, which is grown in 46 different countries, over the widest north and south range of latitude. While it is profitable to store wheat in any one country from time of harvest in that country to the time of greatest consumption it is uneconomical to carry wheat until the time of the following harvest in the same country. A temporary shortage can be alleviated by imports from the surplus producing lands of other nations.

Under the wheat crop insurance scheme of the A.A.A. it is contemplated to carry wheat for more than one year, over three or more years until a crop failure, placing on the taxpayers the burden of paying storage from year to year on some hundreds of millions of bushels, with no compensating benefit, and the presence of the stored surplus will depress the market value of each crop as long as it is known to exist, so the wheat growers of North America will be harmed, not helped, by the ever-normal granary of the honorable secretary.

ANTI-FRICTION bearings have effected such a marked reduction in the power bills of progressive elevator owners who have installed them as to pay for the improvement in a short time. They also save oil, time of the operating crew and prevent friction fires. None who have adopted this modern device have regretted it.

## Faster Handling Elevators Needed

Improved highways throughout the grain surplus states encourage the more general use of larger trucks and semi-trailers for rushing grain to market from the combines and mechanical huskers. By quick marketing the grower avoids the necessity of providing storage facilities and receives pay for moisture which will rapidly evaporate if dried artificially or stored in ventilated cribs.

Speeding up the delivery of grain to country elevators by the farmers necessitates the provision of faster elevator equipment by grain dealers who wish to secure a fair share of the grain grown in the fields tributary to their plants. The old one and two thousand bushel per hour legs have become obsolete and enterprising elevator owners are installing larger scales, receiving sinks, legs and distributing spouts so as to expedite the receipt of farmers grain as soon as harvested. Then too, the elevator men who are willing to load out grain after dark are averse to spending half the night loading a single car. It is to their personal profit and advantage to have legs that can be depended upon to load at least one car an hour, and thus clear the bins for tomorrow's receipts.

In many grain surplus sections, farmers rush their crops to market in volume unknown to the elevators of twenty-five years ago. The small house with its slow receiving and loading facilities is obsolete and should no longer be tolerated by grain dealers who recognize the necessity of providing faster handling facilities for streamline grain marketers. The alert farmers of today are unwilling to spend the balance of the day with the nail keg club. They recognize the advantage of hustling back home for another load and the grain buyer who is anxious to get the farmers' grain must be ready to receive it without delay.

THE MODERN distributing spout which can always be depended upon to divert grain to the exact bin desired by the elevator operator, is the only one worth consideration by the grain dealer who places any value on his time. All appreciate that mixed grain cannot be shipped profitably and it is quite expensive to separate any mixture.

SO MANY improvements have been made in modern grain cleaning machinery shippers can think of no excuse for continuing to load dirty or light weight grain into a box car for shipment to market. If you must buy trash, discount it heavily and clean it thoroly before shipping. Tailings will bring the best price if ground into feed.



## AAA Lowers Payment Deduction Rates on Excess Plantings

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace announced May 6th that a change had been made in the AAA farm program which would aid farmers who had planted their general soil-depleting crops before the general soil-depleting acreage allotments for individual farms could be determined by the county committees.

The change reduces the deduction rate for plantings in excess of the general soil-depleting acreage allotments. The deduction for exceeding the general soil-depleting acreage allotment for farms in the surplus feed and grain producing areas, except wheat farms, would be made at a rate per acre equal to 5 times the rate at which payment is made on the acreage allotment of general soil-depleting crops. The original deduction rate was 8 times the payment rate. Under the original program if the payment rate for a farm in these areas was \$1.25 for each acre in the general acreage allotment and the farm's plantings exceeded its general acreage allotment by 10 acres, the payment would be reduced \$10 per acre (8 times \$1.25) for each acre in excess of the allotment, or \$100. The change in the rate would reduce the deduction on this farm to \$6.25 per acre (5 times \$1.25) for each acre over the allotment, or a total of \$62.50. Thus, the total payment for the farm would be increased by \$37.50 over what it would be with deductions at the original rate.

For farms in the deficit feed-producing areas, except wheat farms, the rate of deduction for exceeding the general soil-depleting acreage allotment for any farm would be \$4 per acre, instead of \$6 per acre. The area which produces less feed than it consumes at home includes much of the South and East. Under the original program a farm in a deficit area which exceeded its general allotment by 10 acres would have \$60 (10 times \$6 per acre) deducted from its payment. With the modifications, however, the deduction would be \$40 (10 times \$4 per acre) and the total payment to the farm would be increased \$20 over what it would be with deductions at the original rate.

In the case of wheat farms in all areas, the deduction for exceeding the combined wheat and general soil-depleting acreage allotments would be made at a rate per acre equal to 5 times the rate at which payment is made on the wheat acreage allotment for the farm. In the case of a farm where the wheat and general soil-depleting acreage allotment is combined, the payment is calculated in part on the wheat allotment and in part on the general allotment. Compliance, however, is checked against the aggregate of the two allotments. Any deduction for exceeding this aggregate allotment is based upon the payment for the wheat allotment.

If a farm with a wheat allotment payment of \$1.50 per acre (calculated by assuming an average yield of 12½ bushels per acre times the payment rate of 12 cents per bushel) exceeded its aggregate allotment by 10 acres, the deduction at the old rate would be \$12.00 an

acre (8 times \$1.50 an acre) or \$120. The modifications reduce the deduction rate to \$7.50 per acre and the total deduction to \$75. Consequently, there would be an increase of \$45 in the payment for the farm, over what it would be with deductions at the original rate.

## Panhandle Grain Dealers Will Meet May 23 and 24

The annual meeting of the Panhandle Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n will be held at Amarillo, Tex., May 23 and 24 in the Herring Hotel.

There will be business sessions only on the mornings of the two days, with the golf tournament on Monday afternoon and the annual banquet and dance at the Amarillo Country Club on Monday night. As has been the practice of this Ass'n, the wives are invited and entertainment will be provided for them during their stay in Amarillo.

Roy Green, general manager of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, will speak to the convention on the matter of crop insurance.

Mr. Fred Uhlman, of Chicago, will speak on the possibilities of export business this season.

Other speakers have been invited to address the dealers on topics of great interest.

## Texas Dealers to Have Big Meeting at Fort Worth

Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n's annual convention to be held in Fort Worth May 20 and 21 at the Hotel Texas promises to be by far the most entertaining and profitable convention the Ass'n has ever enjoyed; for according to G. E. Blewett, sec'y-treas., a comprehensive and entertaining program has been prepared with renowned and capable speakers covering topics of great importance and interest to the entire grain and grain processing trade.

Matters of taxation, state and national, will be discussed by an able authority, with recommendations to be offered the Convention. The features of the A.A.A. program, insurance and allotment, will be explained in detail by officials from Washington who will then conduct a round table discussion on these subjects.

Problems of the grain and milling industry will be discussed by one of the foremost grain dealers in the Southwest joined by a round table discussion.

United States foreign trade in grain and grain products will be handled by an official of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Mr. Blewett guarantees there won't be a dull moment.

As for the social features, Blewett states that the hospitality of Fort Worth is too well known to need any comments, and merely states that something new and intensely thrilling will be provided.

## Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

May 12, 13. Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Wolford, Danville, Ill.

May 13. Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n at Portland, Ore.

May 16, 17. Kansas Grain, Feed and Seed Dealers Ass'n, Hutchinson, Kan.

May 18, 19. Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Youngblood Hotel, Enid, Okla.

May 19. Texas Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Texas Hotel, Fort Worth, Tex.

May 20, 21. Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Fort Worth, Tex.

May 23, 24. Panhandle Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Amarillo, Tex.

May 26. Missouri Grain Dealers & Millers Ass'n, Kentwood-Arms Hotel, Springfield, Mo.

May 31-June 1. Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n, Portland, Ore.

June 6-7. Central Retail Feed Ass'n. Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

June 9, 10. American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, French Lick, Ind.

June 17. Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, Davenport Hotel, Spokane, Wash.

June 15-18. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, John Marshall Hotel, Richmond, Va.

June 20, 21. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Sargent's Hotel, Lake Wawasee, Ind.

June 20-23. American Seed Trade Ass'n, Detroit, Mich.

June 25. Colorado Grain Dealers Ass'n, Sterling, Col.

June 27, 28. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus, O.

Sept. 26, 27. Tentative dates for Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Ont.

Sept. 29, 30 and Oct. 1. Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Ritz Carlton Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

Apr. 2, 3, 4, 5. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of North America, Milwaukee, Wis.

Soy bean meal producers and brokers have just entered orders estimated to range from 4,000 tons to as high as 7,000 for export to Rotterdam, Oslo and Copenhagen, the shipments to be spread over May, June, July and early August.

## Missouri Dealers Will Convene May 26

Among the speakers on the excellent program for the annual meeting of the Missouri Grain Dealers and Millers Ass'n at the Kentwood-Arms Hotel, Springfield, May 26, are Ray B. Bowden, executive v.p. Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n, on "National Legislation"; Tom Douglass, assistant commissioner of agriculture, on "The Missouri Seed Law"; Carl Bolte, of Slater, pres. of the Missouri Millers Ass'n; Chester L. Weekes, of St. Joseph, chairman of the com'te on trucking competition of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n; C. Robert Pommer, St. Louis, pres. Missouri Seedsmen's Ass'n, and Frank A. Theis, Kansas City, chairman of the National Grain Trade Council.

Walter Scott of Kansas City Board of Trade will lead a discussion on transportation problems.

At the banquet in the evening music and entertainment will be furnished by the Kiwanis Club, and Tom Collins, Sunday editor of the Kansas City Journal-Post will speak on "What's Worrying You?"

## Confidence

in one's self which has been honestly earned, is a quality of the mind and heart. It encourages development of the rank and file of our people. Just as it is a source of strength to the individual, so it will be to the nation. Business must conduct itself so as to deserve confidence and give the public facts which will promote it.

—R. H. CABELL.



## E. A. Boyd Passes Away

Ernest A. Boyd died May 4 in Sacred Heart hospital at Spokane, Wash., following amputation of his right leg, necessitated by gangrene.

Born at Palmer, Ill., Aug. 26, 1881, Mr. Boyd removed to Almira, Wash., in 1908, when he became manager of the Washington Grain & Milling Co.'s plant. Later the company transferred him to Palouse, and when sold to the Falls City Mill & Feed Co., Mr. Boyd continued as salesman. Eight years later he joined Henry A. Conlee in forming the present Boyd-Conlee Co., at Spokane, to purchase the Spokane Feed & Fuel Co.

In 1921 a large plant was erected at Spokane and the company branched out with several warehouses at different points in the Pacific Northwest.

He served several terms as pres. of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, and as a director in the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, and played a prominent part in the creation of a code for grain dealers under the old N.R.A.

Mr. Boyd was affiliated with the Spokane Transportation Club, the City and University Club, Manito Golf and Country Club, Athletic Roundtable, Spokane Chamber of Commerce, Retail Merchants' Association and was a former member of the Elks' Club.

Surviving are his widow, Ann, a daughter, Betty, and two sons, Ernest and Hubert.

Hearing by the C.E.A. on the complaint by Cargill, Inc., against the Chicago Board of Trade will begin May 16.

Eleven refiners of corn products in the United States ground 5,431,176 bus. of corn in March for products going into domestic use, against 6,218,669 in March, 1937. Total grind for the first three months of this year was 16,398,306 bus. against 17,475,138 in the same period last year.



E. A. Boyd, Spokane, Wash., Deceased

## Crop Board to Celebrate 75th Anniversary

A group of veteran crop reporters has been invited to Washington by Secretary Wallace to take part in a celebration this week of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Government Crop Reporting Service.

The Crop Reporting Service was inaugurated in May, 1863, by Isaac Newton, first Commissioner of Agriculture, appointed by President Lincoln in 1862. Newton was a Pennsylvania dairyman whose model farm at the time attracted national attention.

The first crop report—issued in May, 1863—was compiled on the basis of returns from less than 2,000 farmers in 21 States; today there are more than 200,000 voluntary reporters submitting crop and livestock schedules regularly to the Department of Agriculture.

## Corn Receipts Largest of Any April Since 1848

After ninety years, the Chicago Board of Trade continues to establish new records in marketing service. Corn receipts at Chicago totaled 13,988,000 bus. last month, the largest of any April in the history of the exchange.

This amount of grain, according to records in the office of Lyman C. West, statistician, exceeds April receipts of corn for the four preceding years combined; it is more than 8½ million bushels heavier than receipts of April, 1922, a record year in which 193 million bushels of corn reached the cash grain tables of the Board of Trade, and found buyers.

Receipts of corn for the first four months of 1938, 33,650,000 bus. at Chicago, indicate that the 1922 record will not be threatened.

Customarily, April is a month of light corn receipts at terminals. This year's exception was caused primarily by mild weather during March, permitting farmers to complete field work which usually occupies all their time in April.

## Farmers Peeved Over Corn Allotment

*Grain & Feed Journals:* We believe that at least 50% of the farmers who had been going along with the AAA program are paying no attention to it this year. Some of them are more than a little peeved. They had cut down their corn acreage during the past two years and now they have them listed for another cut that will be almost disastrous in some cases. Whereas the farmer who hasn't been complying and has been raising a lot of corn has a more liberal allowance.—Goodrich Bros. Co., C. C. Barnes, Ex. V.-P., Winchester, Ind.

A referendum on the handling of Irish potatoes in 13 states is being held May 9 to 14 in designated counties, by the A.A.A.

## Grain Grading Schools in the Southwest

Seven grain grading schools in the west have been arranged by the extension department of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Willis B. Combs of the Department having obtained the co-operation as sponsors of the Wichita Board of Trade for the May 31 school, the Hutchinson Board of Trade for June 1, Salina Board of Trade for June 2, the Omaha Grain Exchange for June 5 at Omaha, June 7 at Fairbury, Nebr., and both the Omaha and Denver Grain Exchanges for the school June 12 at Sidney, Neb., where it is planned to invite all the dealers from all of Colorado and Eastern Wyoming.

## Many Attend Grading School at Kansas City

A record-breaking attendance of 375 gratified the sponsors of the grain grading school conducted at Kansas City, Mo., by the Board of Trade with the co-operation of the state inspection departments and federal supervision, and the agricultural colleges of Kansas and Missouri.

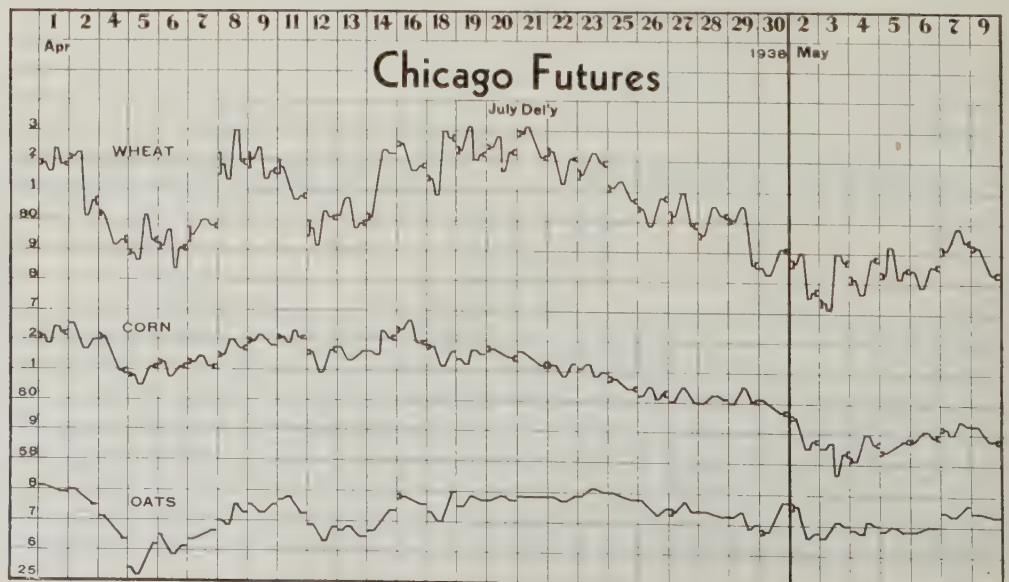
The grading equipment was provided by the Kansas department and the Missouri department also furnished inspectors to act as instructors. Thirty licensed grain inspectors conducted the school under the supervision of W. B. Combs of Chicago and Martin Schuler of Kansas City, department of agriculture grain supervision officials; A. B. Plummer and Ernest R. Betton, chiefs of the Kansas grain inspection department, and S. B. Fears, chief inspector of the Missouri grain inspection and weighing department.

Wheat and corn only were graded. The day being Sunday, May 1, there was no business to distract the students, who were grain shippers from Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma, everyone being presented by the Board of Trade with a pair of grain tweezers.

Displays including charts and maps and grading equipment were used in the discussions and demonstrations. The school was held on the trading floor of the exchange with the cash grain tables surrounded with high stools. Dealers were addressed from an improvised rostrum and the loud speaker call apparatus was brought into use by the speakers and instructors.

Speakers on the all-day program included T. A. O'Sullivan, chairman of the committee in charge; Dr. John H. Parker and Prof. Vance M. Rucker of Kansas State College, Manhattan, and Scott Bateman, Kansas state warehouse commissioner.

E. F. Emmons, pres. of the Board of Trade, presided at a luncheon for the visitors at the Hotel KansasCitian.





# Loans on Wheat

By OTTO F. BAST, Minneapolis, Minn., pres. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, before Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n at Des Moines, Ia.

We are now, and for a long time have been, proud of the affiliation of your state group with our national association. We have found that more practical results can be obtained by this affiliation, for the force of numbers is important when the National Association enters the field of national affairs. We no longer need to ask permission to speak but may speak with authority.

The recently enacted farm act now in force finds us all wondering how it will affect our individual interests. I wish to make it clear that any remarks I make are my interpretations of this act and not said in a spirit of criticism for it is too late to criticize. It is now the law of the land. We do not need to agree with the philosophy or the theory of the act, but as citizens we should make available to federal officials the full benefit of our experience in marketing grain, for we are all vitally interested and will be affected whenever we come in contact with government owned or controlled grain. We all wish to make the handling of it as practical as possible. It is not easy to discuss national legislation, especially in an election year, for self-seeking politicians are always ready to raise the cry of partisanship against attempted fair analysis.

**Loans on Wheat.**—Thruout the country, the grain trade to-day is chiefly concerned with the expected loans on wheat in 1938. The amount and condition of these loans are important to the trade, partly because they tend toward control of price, but more because they threaten to repeat past follies in political manipulation of marketing. But I realize that you folks here in Iowa have little concern over wheat loans and wheat marketing possibilities, so I will content myself in this brief summary by mentioning only one thing that seems important to me right now.

The act provides that if the value of wheat on the farms is at or below 52 per cent of the parity price the government shall make available loans to the farmers from 52 per cent to 75 per cent on the parity price—exact amount to be announced by the Secretary and if present prospects continue we can expect that many loans will be made. These loans will differ from former loans on grain in that the farmer has ten months in which to repay which he will do if he can sell the wheat at a higher price than the loan value or turn it over to the Government without further obligation. So I can easily visualize the Government owning upward of three hundred million bushels of wheat by next summer.

**Marketing Quotas.**—When Congress defeated proposals for a processing tax early last month, we thought it meant the end of wheat marketing quotas for 1938. No marketing quotas can be set on wheat unless Congress appropriates funds for parity payments to wheat growers this year. The thought was to get parity payments from processing taxes, and the defeat of processing taxes was taken by many as the end of parity payments and marketing quotas on wheat.

But now there has arisen the "pump priming" proposals of the administration, and the possibility that some of these funds could be "earmarked" for parity payments to wheat growers. We will not have to wait long to find out, for parity payments must be provided by May 15 to make marketing quotas on wheat possible. There is some doubt that congress will vote the "pump priming" funds by that time, but we cannot overlook possibilities in this direction.

**Crop Yield Insurance** for wheat growers.—Here is an experiment which met with general approval from farmers, from the marketing trades and even from insurance companies. The experiment has started, and insurance will be written this summer on the crop to be seeded

this fall. The insurance corporation starts with wise and efficient management, under conservative plans, and with a minimum of politics involved. We have heard that the government will be satisfied with a participation of 10 per cent of the wheat growers in 1939. It is my own observation that they will get a greater participation than this, possibly up to 20 per cent the first year, which would give it every chance for a fair trial.

**The premium** on this insurance is payable in wheat or money that must be immediately converted into wheat, at the time the policy is written so the Government will come into possession of actual wheat very soon. It was also the intention to store this wheat, if possible, where it is, in farmer's bins. You all probably know that experiments so far conducted proved what experts and economists of the Federal Government have already reported namely; that it is not a practical means of wheat storage.

**Corn marketing situation this year** is not yet clear. Since you are in the commercial corn producing area, you will be interested both in the possibility of marketing quotas on corn, and in corn loans. In either case we will have to wait for some months to learn the possible production, and to know the range of the price, both of which will affect the federal announcements. However it has already been predicted that many additional cribs will need to be built to take care of the expected country storage.

**Collection of Penalties.**—You are more fortunate than are the dealers in typical wheat areas for one reason,—you are not responsible for the collection of penalties on excess marketing of corn in a quota year. When the corn grower checks up with the federal AAA official, he will know how much corn must be stored under seal, and all not stored may be sold without penalty, and without danger to the local elevator man. It seems to me that your concern will be over the amount additionally held back in case of a corn loan. If the price of the loan is high enough to divert corn from normal use into storage, there may come some trouble in corn hedging as the loan price tends to become the market price. You have already had experience in Iowa with corn

loans, and you will know how to face them in the future, as I rather expect that loans will continue under about the same terms as in the past.

**We are spending ourselves** into a grave debt situation. One of the worst features of this mounting debt lies in the fact that there seems to be no inclination to arrange for its payment by those who are spending it. We tax heavily, as any one of you can testify, yet tax for only part of what we spend. Our children and our grandchildren for many decades of the future, will be paying these billions of debt. They will ask what we spent it for; what results we got from the spending. And when they read, as they must read, that it was spent to get us out of a depression only to bring about another depression; when they read that it was spent for relief of human need, only to have that need increase; must not these grandchildren wonder at the sanity of this age? And the story of these years will sound to them like an internal family quarrel in the name of politics, with many distasteful names called, and much destruction of the national family furniture.

**We still have the job of marketing the Farmer's grain.** We will, perhaps, be bothered from time to time by the restrictions that come with governmental experiments, but in the end economics and good sense must be served and I predict that our facilities and experience will be of service.

On my recent visit to Washington I was much impressed with some of the conservative and really wise men we have there. We are all inclined to condemn Congress or Government workers as a whole because of some we do not like and most of us have nothing to say to these gentlemen except when we are seeking favors or want some legislation defeated. The thank you letters we send are few. Let us not forget to encourage and thank these quieter and conservative elements in Washington, for in my opinion, they are the ones that will in the long run win out, and let us never admit, even to ourselves, that their counsel is no longer effective. They have been our champions of Democracy and are again gaining strength. The only difference between a pat on the back and a kick in the pants is a matter of physiography but the pat is more effective.

## Washington News

**Senate and House Com'ites** have agreed that the federal tax of 3c per \$100 valuation on future trades in commodities will be repealed June 30.

**The bill for spending \$2,519,425,000** was introduced in the House May 9, and provides \$175,000,000 for the farm security administration.

**The agricultural appropriation bill** providing \$1,099,866,885 for the 1939 fiscal year was passed May 9 by the senate. The largest item was a gift of \$500,000,000 to farmers for soil conservation.

**Senator Bennett C. Clark** of Missouri threatens to introduce a bill to repeal the 1938 agricultural adjustment act unless Sec'y Wallace by administrative action corrected the inequalities of acreage allotments.

## Government Crop Report

Washington, D. C., May 10.—The crop reporting board of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture reports: Winter wheat, production 754,153,000 bus.; acreage sown 57,316,000, per cent abandoned 11.6, and yield per acre 14.9 bus.; against in 1937, production 685,102,000 bus.; acreage sown 57,612,000, per cent abandoned 18.5, and yield 14.6.

Rye acreage sown is placed at 6,869,000, 4,059,000 remaining for harvest, and prospective yield 12.8 bus. per acre; against in 1937, 7,593,000 acres sown, 3,839,000 left for harvest, and prospective yield 12.9 bus.

Condition of pastures is placed at 82 compared with 69 a year ago.

Hay on farms May 1 is estimated at 12,724,000 tons, against 6,047,000 tons a year ago.



O. F. Bast, Minneapolis, Minn.



## Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Fort Jennings, O.—Prospects point to a wonderful wheat crop for this section.—Raabe Bros.

Dorrance, Kan., Apr. 28.—About the same acreage of wheat; one per cent will be plowed up. Feed will be sown in its place.—Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Dexter, Kan., Apr. 26.—Acreage planted here, wheat 105 per cent; oats, 100 per cent; corn, 75 per cent; kafir, 90 per cent; cane, 70 per cent.—M. G. Shrader.

Roggen, Col., Apr. 27.—We are enjoying a nice two-inch rain the past twelve hours; crop conditions are very favorable for a crop this year.—Farmers Grain & Bean Ass'n.

Arkansas City, Kan.—Wheat around Arkansas City, Kan., will not make over one-half as much as last year. Last year's average was over 20 bu. to the acre.—George Anderson, manager Farmers Union Co-operative Exchange.

Densmore, Kan., Apr. 25.—We have more acres of wheat than we had last year. I don't think any acres will be plowed up. A small percentage will be put in feed where the wind blew out.—G. J. Archer, manager, Densmore Grain Co.

Bicknell, Ind.—Much of our lowland wheat was lost due to the floods, and it left all the corn ground in a very bad condition; it is plowing harder this Spring and very hard to get in condition. Will take many rains this summer to make a good corn crop here. Upland wheat looking good.—O. L. Barr, O. L. Barr Grain Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 7.—The Northwest has received additional beneficial rains. Minnesota probably has been favored most, with rains, sleet or snow quite general nearly every day this week. North and South Dakota and Montana received good rains over the last week-end, but for the rest of the week precipitation has been spotty in those states, especially North Dakota. South Dakota, yesterday, received up to twelve inches of snow in the western part.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Chicago, Ill., Apr. 30.—The winter wheat crop as a whole continued its favorable progress during the past month in most sections of the belt. Precipitation was generally ample with the exception of southwestern Kansas and southeastern Colorado, where much of the acreage is in poor condition and abandonment extremely heavy. Below freezing temperatures early in April caused a lowering of condition in Texas and Oklahoma, with some increase in abandonment in Texas. Seeded acreage of rye 6,494,000, to be harvested 3,677,000. Condition 80.5%, suggesting crop of 42,664,000 bus. against 49,449,000 bus. a year ago and 38,212,000 bus. for the five-year average (1928-32).—C. M. Galvin, statistician, Jas. E. Bennett & Co.

Chicago, Ill., May 3.—Condition of growing wheat crop in the last week of April was 83.6 per cent of normal, compared with 77.4 a year ago, and 81.2 per cent the ten year average. The indicated yield per harvest acre, from present condition is 15.5 bus. A winter wheat crop of 771 million bushels is indicated by conditions in the week ending May 1. This is an improvement for the month, as a month ago our "forecast" was 735 million and the government 726 million bushels. The crop last year was 685 million bushels. The largest winter wheat crop on record was 825 million bushels in 1931, and the smallest in recent years was 377 million bushels in 1933. The acreage remaining for harvest is now estimated 49,735,000, which compared with 46,946,000 acres harvested last year. The rye acreage remaining for harvest is estimated to be 4,000,000 acres. Last year the acreage standing for harvest on May 1 was 4,092,000 acres, but with later abandonment the government final harvest estimate was 3,839,000 acres. The condition in the last week of April was 86 per cent of normal, which compares with 78.4 a year ago, and a ten year average of 84.4. The yield per acre indicated is about 12.5 bus., and a total production of 50,000,000 bus.—Nat C. Murray, statistician Clement, Curtis & Co.

Follett, Tex., Apr. 28.—The acreage of wheat here is about the same as last year and condition is fair to good. (Do not know just what damage the recent frost did; opinions differ.) There will be no wheat abandoned except to comply with government control plan, which will be 17 per cent of the acreage of those signing the government control set-up.—Farmers Grain & Supply Co.

Winchester, Ind., Apr. 30.—Had a nice little shower this week, enough to loosen the top soil so that farmers could again plough with horses. Ground is turning up in nice shape; seems to be plenty of moisture in it. We believe breaking for corn is 80 per cent done, and it looks like a large acreage would be sown. People who haven't signed up with the government are planting more than they ordinarily would, and it is our opinion that those who have signed are putting on plenty of fertilizer, trying to raise a bumper crop.—Goodrich Bros. Co. P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Chicago, Ill., May 3.—Spring wheat seeding has been delayed somewhat in places, both in our Northwest and western Canada, by rains that are not only sufficient for spring seeding but also were heavy enough in places to replenish some of the long-needed subsoil requirements, thus generating a more optimistic feeling at the start of spring growth than has been the case for several years back. While good rains have been received in most parts of the grain belts, there is still an absence of sufficient sub-moisture in some of the drier sections where drought has prevailed in the past several years in our West and portions of western Canada. Therefore, timely rains will be needed in those sections up until harvest time.—H. C. Donovan, statistician, Thomson & McKinnon

Chicago, Ill., May 3.—Winter wheat yield promises 14.7 bus., compared with 14.6 bus. the 1937 final, the 1927-36 average of 14.5 bus. and the 1923-32 average of 15.2. During April there was an 0.5 bushel per acre increase in our indicated yield per acre based on acreage for harvest. The freeze and insufficient moisture took 19,000,000 bus. off the Texas prospect and 10,000,000 off of Oklahoma. It yet may take 10,000,000 off of Kansas. Estimated probable abandonment of winter wheat acreage is 12.5 per cent compared with 1923-32 average of 12.6 per cent, the 1927-36 average of 18.2 per cent. Acreage for harvest is 50,289,000 compared with 1928-32 average of 39,701,000. The estimated probable production of winter wheat is 737,760,000 bus. Spring rains and warm weather have provided a too rank top growth even in parts of the dry submoisture areas. Orange leaf rust infestation is widespread in eastern Kansas, Oklahoma and north Texas, and black stem rust has progressed northward in Texas and into extreme southern Oklahoma. The abandonment of rye and acreage not to be harvested for grain is estimated at 42 per cent. Indicated production is about the same as estimated last month, or 44,000,000 bushels which is 11.1 bushels per acre for harvest.—R. O. Cromwell, statistician Lamson Bros. & Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 5.—The Northwest Spring Wheat States have bright prospects, much brighter than for several years. The moisture situation is greatly improved, and although a few sections report dry subsoil conditions, continued rains may remedy this situation. Seeding of small grain is practically completed and farmers are now busy preparing the land for corn and later crops. Conditions in Montana have improved and the moisture situation is the best it has been for many years. North Dakota has sufficient moisture for present needs, although the subsoil is still deficient in the central and southwest and a few sections in the southeast and east central areas. Although soil moisture is from 14 to 24 inches deep, it is hardly sufficient to meet the demands of a crop and frequent rains will be necessary during the summer months. South Dakota is in slightly better condition, and the good rains of the past few days have replenished a great deal of the subsoil moisture, so prospects are bright and farmers are optimistic. Minnesota is in ideal condition; seeding is practically completed in all sections and growth has been satisfactory; surface moisture is almost perfect for rapid development of the grain and subsoil moisture is fair to good, except in the west central area, which is still suffering from the effects of drought. Wisconsin has had sufficient rains to meet all demands of the crop and the subsoil moisture is satisfactory. The small acreage in Wyoming is in excellent condition, with sufficient moisture to carry the crops along.—T. R. Shaw, editor Cargill Crop Bulletin.

Winchester, Ind., May 7.—If we don't get rain here within the next few days we will have a dust bowl of our own. It has been almost three weeks since a drop of water has fallen. Our farmers are unable to get their fields in shape to plant corn or beans. Driving through the country you can locate the tractors working by the dust clouds almost as far as your vision will serve. However, this afternoon it became overcast and we have high hopes it will rain before night. Our wheat is still looking good but not making the progress it was during the wet weather. Our clover and meadow fields are very fine, oats are up, but need rain badly.—Goodrich Bros. Co.

Decatur, Ill., May 7.—Conditions and progress of winter wheat is fair to excellent; considerable jointing in central and south. Country offerings of corn are liberal when the grower can get 50 cents; below this price offerings dry up. Farmers starting to plant corn now, but some delay in planting on account of unfavorable moisture conditions. Corn acreage will be cut some and there will be a very high percentage of hybrid corn used. Farmers generally are very much exercised over their corn base. Growers will comply in the program where possible and they consider it good business for them to do so, otherwise farmers will go ahead and plant what corn they want to.—Baldwin Elvtr. Co.

Chicago, Ill., May 3.—The official record shows that while surface moisture relief was quite general there was little replenishment of the subsoil moisture supply in the heavy wheat area of the semi-arid territory. In some districts, notably in central and western Kansas, the panhandle of Oklahoma, eastern Colorado and south-central Nebraska, much of the wheat which looks good is actually resting upon a thin shelf of moist soil, but underlain by great depth of dry soil. This situation leaves the actual wheat prospect uncertain in character over large areas, and the strong plant growth, induced by cool weather and ample surface moisture, creates an additional demand for sub-surface moisture, so that sudden plant collapse is easily possible should May and early June bring a heated term without more than normal rainfall.—B. W. Snow, statistician Bartlett-Frazier Co.

Springfield, Ill., May 4.—More showers are needed in many areas to soften surface soil which is baking; the surface is too dry over considerable parts of the north and in places in the south. Crops made good growth during the week and field work progressed excellently. Preparation for corn and plowing was the main field activity; in places because of previous wetness the surface became hard and plowed lumpy. Planting of corn is just getting started throughout the state. Progress and condition of winter wheat generally continues average to excellent; the crop is mostly stooling well and considerable is jointing in the central and south. Oats in the north are generally up and in average to good condition, but in the south they are late and considerable are poor. Rye is mostly good; it is heading in the south. Pastures, alfalfa and clover made good growth during the week, condition ranging from average to excellent.—E. W. Holcomb.

Minneapolis, Apr. 28.—In sharp contrast to the past four years of backward springs and delayed seeding, more favorable weather and soil conditions this season have enabled farmers to get into the fields and accomplish their spring work at a very much earlier date. Seeding of small grains was well under way in March, and, although interrupted since then by periods of rain and freezing temperatures, satisfactory progress has been made. At the present time seeding is practically completed in southern districts and the greater part has been done in the north, and, given suitable weather conditions, all seeding of small grains will have been completed in the entire Northwest within the next week or ten days. Recent apprehension from last week's high winds and dust storms has been allayed by general rains. The amount of precipitation has varied from heavy downpours in many sections to moderate showers in others. There are very few points in the spring wheat territory where moisture at this time is urgently needed, recent rains having quite generally soaked the topsoil and in some districts have been sufficiently heavy to add some subsoil reserve. There are many districts, however, notably in central North Dakota, where there is little, if any, subsoil moisture, and ample rains during the growing season will be essential to mature a satisfactory crop.—Van Dusen Harrington Co., by Paul C. Rutherford.



## Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Follett, Tex., Apr. 28.—Fifteen per cent of grain remains in farmers' hands.—Farmers Grain & Supply Co.

Densmore, Kan., Apr. 25.—Not much grain in the hands of farmers.—G. J. Archer, manager, Densmore Grain Co.

Dorrance, Kan., Apr. 28.—Not much grain remains in the farmers' hands.—Farmers Elev. Co.

Duluth, Minn., May 4.—Receipts for April ran up to 5,993,000 bus., as against 2,657,000 in the like period last year, and present elevator stocks are nearly double what they were this time in 1937. There is a very liberal run of receipts to this market, largely for assembling and later lake shipments by outside interests, together with local buying.—F. G. C.

## Heavy Exports from United States

Washington, D. C.—Exports of grain during March and for the nine months ending Mar. 31, compared with March, 1937, and the like period of 1936-37, have been officially reported as follows, in bushels (000 omitted):

	March		Nine Months	
	1938	1937	'37-'38	'36-'37
Wheat and flour..	10,479	1,501	73,441	14,994
Corn .....	9,007	22	44,157	220
Oats .....	396	4	7,891	38
Rye .....	607	1	5,405	2
Barley .....	619	552	12,757	4,498

## Statisticians Average Wheat 743,000,000 Bus.

Crop statisticians employed by Clement, Curtis & Co., Bartlett-Frazier Co., Lamson Bros. & Co., Thomson & McKinnon, Shields & Co., and Jas. E. Bennett & Co., make the following report on winter wheat production and condition at the beginning of May:

*Crop	†Con- dition	Pct. aban- doned	
Murray .....	771	83.6	13.5
Snow .....	730	79.5	13.7
Cromwell .....	738	....	12.5
Donovan .....	745	....	....
Miller .....	719	81.0	13.5
Bennett .....	755	82.3	11.8
Average .....	743	82.3	13.0
Month ago .....	717	79.2	11.1

\*Millions of bushels. †Per cent of normal.

## Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for July delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

	Option		Apr.		Apr.		Apr.		May		May		May		May		May	
	High	Low	27	28	29	30	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Chicago .....	105½	77½	79½	80½	78½	79	77½	78½	78½	78½	78	79	78½	77½	77½	77½	77½	77½
Winnipeg .....	122½	97½	110½	110½	109½	110½	....	110½	109½	108½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
Liverpool* .....	....	95½	99½	99½	100½	99½	99½	98½	98½	98½	97½	98½	98½	98½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Kansas City .....	101½	73½	76	76½	75½	75½	74½	75½	75½	75½	75	76½	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½
Minneapolis .....	113½	84½	88½	88½	86½	87½	84½	85½	85½	85½	85½	86½	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½
Duluth, durum .....	93½	72	77½	77	75	75½	73½	73½	72½	72½	72½	73½	73½	72½	72½	72½	72½	72½
Milwaukee .....	103½	77½	79½	80½	78½	78½	77½	78½	78½	78½	78½	79½	78½	78½	78½	78½	78½	78½
Chicago .....	66½	56½	60	60½	60	59½	58½	58½	58½	58½	58	59½	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½
Kansas City .....	60	54½	57½	57½	57	56½	55½	55½	55½	55½	56½	56½	55½	55½	55½	55½	55½	55½
Milwaukee .....	66	56½	60½	60½	60½	59½	58½	58½	58½	58½	59	59½	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½
Chicago .....	32½	25½	27½	27½	27	27	26½	27	27	26½	27	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½
Winnipeg .....	41½	40½	42	41½	41½	41½	41½	42½	44	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½
Minneapolis .....	28½	23½	24½	24½	24½	24½	24½	24½	24½	24½	24	24	24½	24½	24½	24½	24½	24½
Milwaukee .....	31½	25½	27½	27½	27	27	26½	27	27	26½	27	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½
Chicago .....	72½	56½	57½	57½	56½	57½	56½	57½	57½	57½	57½	58½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½
Minneapolis .....	67½	52½	54½	54½	53½	54½	53½	53½	53½	53½	53½	54½	53½	53½	53½	53½	53½	53½
Winnipeg .....	85½	60½	62½	61½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	61½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½
Duluth .....	....	55	56	56	54½	55½	55	56½	56½	56½	56	56½	56	56½	56	56½	56	56½
Chicago .....	46½	43½	45½	45½	44½	44	43½	44½	43½	43½	44	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
Winnipeg .....	63½	54½	56½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½
Chicago .....	106	90½	91	90½	91	91	90½	91½	92½	92½	94½	94½	94½	94	94	94	94	94

\*At daily current rate of exchange.

Duluth, Minn., May 4.—After a slow start, lake shipping struck its stride, and is going forward in an increasing volume. Though hampered by recent rainy weather, elevators managed to work steadily most of the time, and dropped a considerable quantity of grain into boat bottoms, from Apr. 16 to the close of the month. The amount loaded out reached 8,333,254 bus. of all kinds of grain. Rail shipments were of the lightest order for the month of April. Of the amount shipped out in lake freighters, 5,500,000 bus. went to Canadian ports, leaving only 2,832,000 bus. for U. S. points of destination. In comparison, grain shipments for April last year reached only 3,099,000 bus. Shipping activity is still going on, with a considerable volume of grain still under charter to go out. Present wheat rate to Buffalo, 2c per bus.—F. G. C.

## Oats Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1937, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1938	1937	1938	1937
Baltimore	96,603	89,929	.....	.....
Boston	7,600	4,100	.....	.....
Chicago	1,728,000	1,389,000	2,081,000	1,842,000
Duluth	224,486	12,076	1,563,231	884,033
Ft. William	378,428	368,302	425,602	1,230,603
Ft. Worth	52,000	70,000	2,000	58,000
Indianapolis	736,000	606,000	780,000	702,000
Kansas City	102,000	206,000	264,000	340,000
Milwaukee	29,380	4,520	24,700	32,300
Minneapolis	275,290	287,700	3,061,360	3,048,670
New Orleans	2,000	6,000	5,513	421
Omaha	68,000	704,000	541,784	893,939
Peoria	336,000	258,000	390,000	272,000
Philadelphia	57,440	32,400	58,300	.....
St. Joseph	204,000	92,000	18,000	30,000
St. Louis	406,000	814,000	270,000	428,000
Seattle	64,000	.....	.....	.....
Superior	47,048	18,119	513,500	331,596
Toledo	466,200	455,700	374,930	327,615

## Wheat Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1937, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1938	1937	1938	1937
Baltimore	1,232	183,602	.....	.....
Boston	.....	109,622	.....	.....
Chicago	1,796,000	1,358,000	2,178,000	1,925,000
Duluth	1,353,226	1,556,204	1,165,138	1,103,768
Ft. William	5,126,583	8,630,561	5,343,472	8,254,208
Ft. Worth	457,500	128,000	846,000	261,000
Galveston	3,795,000	.....	3,785,785	.....
Hutchinson	655,200	525,200	.....	.....
Indianapolis	110,000	108,000	160,000	104,000
Kan. City	3,884,000	2,100,000	4,583,885	2,621,375
Milwaukee	749,980	13,860	606,022	7,000
Minneapolis	1,339,610	1,725,290	1,872,310	1,297,540
New Orleans	4,500	13,444	14,717	68,636
Omaha	736,522	408,000	905,016	552,901
Peoria	165,800	100,800	124,800	117,600
Philadelphia	41,999	3,107	194,695	.....
St. Joseph	195,200	9,600	512,000	192,000
St. Louis	646,500	831,000	1,113,500	927,000
Seattle	742,400	.....	.....	.....
Superior	795,144	1,294,309	597,621	787,826
Toledo	405,120	282,025	682,605	267,240
Wichita	205,000	576,000	1,060,500	370,500

Ottawa, Ont., May 5.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending April 29, 1938, decreased 1,736,666 bus. when compared with the preceding week and decreased 30,484,343 bus. when compared with the corresponding week in 1937. The amount in store was reported as 41,743,988 bus. compared with 43,480,654 bus. for the preceding week and 72,228,331 bus. for the week ending April 30, 1937. The stocks of 41,743,988 bus. include 13,927,668 bus. of Durum wheat. Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending April 29 amounted to 1,168,120 bus. an increase of 60,077 bus. from the preceding week, when 1,108,043 bus. were marketed. During the corresponding week a year ago the receipts were 591,672 bushels. Marketings in the three Prairie Provinces for the thirty-nine weeks from Aug. 1, 1937, to April 29, 1938, as compared with the same period in 1937 were as follows: 115,776,614 and 154,509,981 bus. respectively.—R. H. Coats, Dominion statistician.

Stimulation of foreign and domestic demand for farm products with sharp opposition to any program curtailing production and supplies, is one of the recommendations by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at its 26th annual meeting.

## Barley Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1937, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1938	1937	1938	1937
Baltimore	1,877	2,119	.....	.....
Chicago	743,000	1,518,000	214,000	376,000
Duluth	709,763	867,151	1,376,191	936,154
Ft. William	692,068	485,943	837,128	1,314,406
Ft. Worth	1,500	3,000	.....	.....
Indianapolis	1,500	4,000	.....	.....
Kansas City	17,600	124,800	4,800	43,200
Milwaukee	1,468,880	739,600	594,625	827,450
Minneapolis	1,424,940	1,217,710	2,804,880	2,235,640
Omaha	20,800	97,600	8,000	90,187
Peoria	202,800	281,400	133,500	173,200
Philadelphia	1,248	2,919	1,323	.....
St. Joseph	.....	15,750	7,000	5,250
St. Louis	249,600	280,000	24,000	30,100
Seattle	17,600	.....	.....	.....
Superior	326,394	84,618	964,499	700,393
Toledo	4,200	69,365	11,540	45,700

## Corn Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1937, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1938	1937	1938	1937
Baltimore	89,296	225,940	.....	.....
Boston	3,767	752,175	.....	.....
Chicago	13,988,000	2,058,000	8,473,000	1,520,000
Duluth	3,646,334	.....	4,120,167	4,414
Ft. William	2,297	.....	6,294	5,512
Ft. Worth	139,500	49,500	4,500	214,500
Galveston	549,000	.....	900,571	.....
Hutchinson	.....	4,500	.....	.....
Indianapolis	1,524,000	687,000	1,303,500	784,500
Kan. City	558,000	799,500	912,000	172,000
Milwaukee	789,400	179,800	470,900	149,500
Minneapolis	2,716,020	360,840	3,164,800	368,900
New Orleans	2,527,622	1,099,156	3,172,866	883,502
Omaha	330,479	456,992	1,384,885	316,854
Peoria	2,972,800	1,483,800	1,688,800	479,800
Philadelphia	119,077	221,211	521,568	.....
St. Joseph	303,000	127,500	385,500	46,500
St. Louis	3,204,000	1,572,000	2,936,048	730,500
Seattle	43,500	.....	.....	.....
Superior	2,209,684	1,071	2,264,164	.....
Toledo	477,400	103,600	499,370	61,865
Wichita	10,400	7,800	.....	.....

## Rye Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1937, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1938	1937	1938	1937
Baltimore .....	67,575	56,428	.....	.....
Boston .....	.....	1,100	.....	.....
Chicago .....	87,000	281,000	103,000	407,000
Duluth .....	59,727	221,610	610,056	170,758
Ft. William .....	40,856	154,125	61,268	271,777
Ft. Worth .....	.....	2,800	.....	.....
Indianapolis .....	16,500	88,500	24,000	70,500
Kansas City .....	9,000	7,500	4,500	16,500
Milwaukee .....	29,715	83,485	64,005	60,240
Minneapolis .....	260,290	345,660	300,500	585,470
Omaha .....	11,586	35,000	28,000	45,275
Peoria .....	73,000	182,400	9,600	16,800
Philadelphia .....	.....	4,607	11,816	.....
St. Joseph .....	.....	.....	.....	1,500
St. Louis .....	4,500	58,500	6,000	42,000
Superior .....	25,884	186,374	558,270	157,575
Toledo .....	4,200	18,200	17,965	44,220
Wichita .....	1,300	.....	.....	.....



## Grain Elevator Maintenance

From an address by J. W. THOMPSON, before Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents  
 "Property Maintenance" covers such a vast field that it appears to be quite impossible to cover all its ramifications in the time allotted. For that reason I intend to limit this presentation to some of the major points involved in "Building Maintenance."

There seems to be two distinct methods of handling building maintenance, one being where the matter is given active attention while the other deals with those few cases where little or no thought is expended.

Perhaps each superintendent has been faced with a growing need for appropriations to be applied toward building maintenance. This has been offset by the lack of appreciation on the part of the elevator owner as to the value of timely expenditures. You have seen your requests for such money sliced to the bone and you have been forced to apportion the cash granted to those areas where the most immediate good will result. You have recognized after a period of time of such tactics that no longer were you following an intelligent maintenance cycle, but that you were launched into a constant and costly replacement cycle.

In a minority of plants it seems to be the custom to rely upon complaints of the employees or a casual round of inspection, while attending to other duties, to draw attention to maintenance matters.

During a tour of a plant recently, our travels guided us to the top floor. It was purely coincidence that a workman complained to his superior accompanying me, that a metal ventilator directly over his head had corroded to such an extent he thought it would fall and injure someone. We checked on that vent only to find it had been installed 10 years prior and since that time not a bit of attention had been given to it. Its cost was \$40.00 originally, hence their investment was \$4.00 per year.

We associate paint as a protective film to prevent rust on metal, but this same illustration would apply were it a roof covering in need of a flood coat, an exterior wall requiring waterproofing. In the case of this vent not a drop of paint had been applied during its life. It is reasonable to assume that had a coat of the proper type of paint been applied at specified intervals we could perhaps have extended the life of this vent for another ten years before corrosion from the inside would have forced a replacement. Our investment per year would have dropped \$2.00 and plus the cost of maintenance—let us assume it to be \$2.50 per year. What a comparison as against a \$4.00 cost on but this one item. Magnify this for the entire structure and think of the saving that can be made.

To eliminate a costly and constant replacement cycle, I draw upon the experience and offer for your consideration a simple, inexpensive yet effective medium for overcoming such expensive practices.

About ten years ago in many elevators, it was the practice to allow the superintendent complete control over expenditures of money for the upkeep of the structure providing such individual expenditure did not exceed, let us say, a maximum of \$100. Over and above such sum it was necessary to go to the front and request an appropriation and secure approval. Along came tougher times in business and all corners were cut where any saving could be realized. Building maintenance expenditures were one of the first items to feel the ax.

Unfortunately time goes on, building deterioration continues and a penalty must be faced sometime. Superintendents went before the owners with requests for money for individual items and invariably saw their requests cut in half. With this constant parade week in and week out, the owner never did know the true condition of his property.

To reduce maintenance costs, to budget expenditures and to secure the needed appropriations, a detailed inspection of all phases of the building (exclusive of production machinery) is advisable each year.

To avoid forgotten areas and surfaces, to eliminate the possibility of overlooking anything, each major building and each tank of the entire plant unit can be divided into three general classifications, namely: Roof, exteriors, interiors.

On the roof of a building, for instance, we have such factors as copings, flashings, roof coverings, conductor heads and gutters. For each one of these items there can be prepared detailed and simple questions to serve merely as a guide to the inspector. As an illustration let's take copings and offer questions to check for broken tile that require replacement, to check the mortar joints that should be renewed and the number of mortar joints that should be waterproofed with roof cement.

This inspector is usually a young man selected from the organization not necessarily an engineer, nor need he be familiar with building construction. He is simply acting as your eyes, relieving you of the detailed responsibility. Upon completion of his inspection he will have a group of memos, which are quite worthless to you until they be recapped into a dollar value. Based upon prevailing labor costs plus the material costs, it is relatively simple to secure itemized figures. When these itemized costs are collected, they can be combined into group figures indicating total expenditures required to put the roof, exterior and interior of a given building in 100% condition; the combination of the three indicating the amount required for that particular building. A combination of all buildings and all tanks would produce the sum of money required to put the entire plant unit in 100% condition.

You are in position then, to proceed to your superiors, armed with as much information as is required, in as much detail as is needed to back your arguments for the required appropriation. In many cases through past experience, it has been found that this was the first time the superior ever had an opportunity of visualizing the conditions of his buildings at one time in dollars and cents.

If a period of neglect has been suffered in the maintenance of your structures, this first inspection will reveal a multitude of things wrong. The demand for needed appropriations would be exceptionally high. It is not conceivable that the total sum would be advanced in one year. Divide the initial sum into four equal parts, establishing a four year maintenance program by

spending a quarter each year. This would not produce exceptional hardships. Continue your inspection each year regardless. At the end of the fourth year you have theoretically brought your plant up to 100% condition, but there is still that disintegration which has taken place during this four year period. The fifth year will require a sum about equal to that spent in any one of the four years preceding.

It is now that you will realize a saving. The campaign on building maintenance was started at a low ebb. It costs money to reach a high plane. After that plane has been reached it costs far less to maintain that level. From past experience, by following this or other similar plans, savings of about 40% are realized over a period of time. Remember the old proverb; "A stitch in time saves nine." This is the basic principle of the idea outlined.

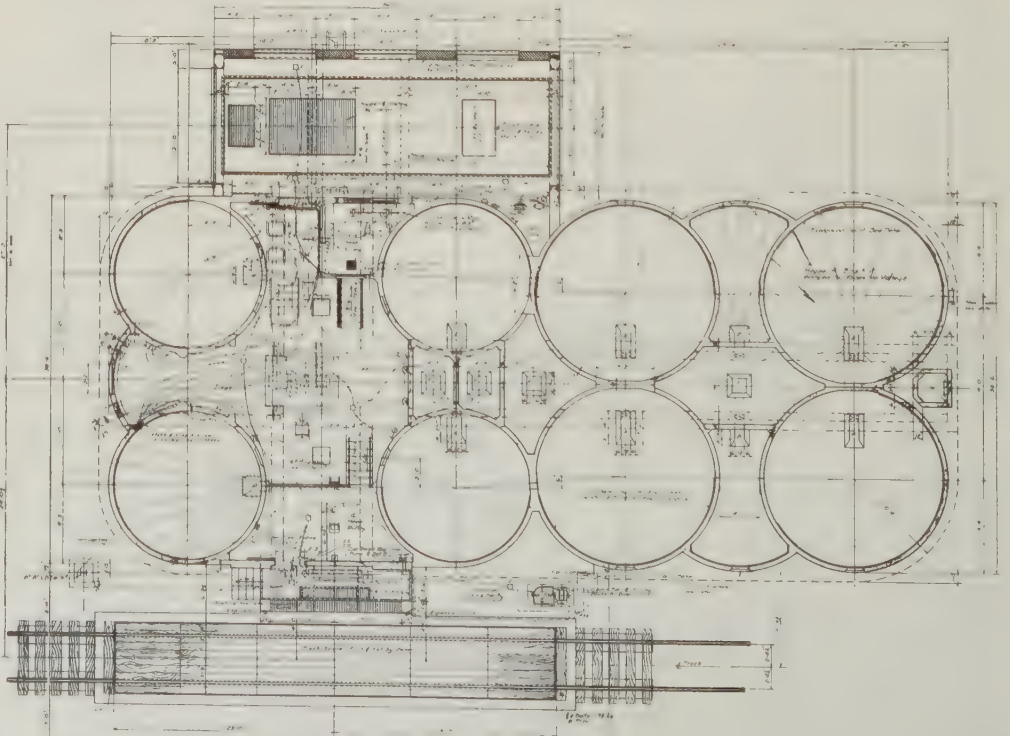
Wm. A. Talbot, of Amarillo, Tex., formerly in the grain business on his own account and as manager of a branch of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, has been appointed manager of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation's Kansas City office in the Railway Exchange building. Policy-writing, inspection, loss adjustment, auditing and accounting, and the grain operations involved in handling the insurance reserves will be carried on out of the Kansas City office for the southern half of the wheat belt.

## Big Crops Augur Big Attendance at Kansas Convention

The Hutchinson Board of Trade has generously planned an enjoyable time for the dealers attending the 41st annual convention of the Kansas Grain, Feed and Seed Dealers Ass'n May 16 and 17.

The visitors will be tendered a banquet and entertainment at the Chamber of Commerce the evening of May 16.

For the ladies there will be a luncheon and style show at the Wiley Tea Room, with the compliments of the Hutchinson Board of Trade at 1 p.m., while the Board will entertain the men with a lunch on the trading floor at 12:15 o'clock.



Work Floor and Bin Bottom Plan of Concrete Elevator of Tri-State Milling Co., Rapid City, S. D.  
 [See outside front cover and facing page.]



## Modern 210,000-bus. Fireproof Elevator at Rapid City, S. D.

The attractive new concrete elevator illustrated herewith is a part of the new milling plant of the Tri-State Milling Co., recently completed at Rapid City, S. Dak.

The Tri-State Milling Co. has previously operated flour mills at Rapid City and Belle Fourche. The new milling plant, 600-bbls. capacity, will take the place of the mills previously operated by the company. The present mill building at Rapid City will be converted into a feed milling plant. The company will also maintain its concrete grain elevator and its warehouse and feed and flour jobbing business at Belle Fourche and other South Dakota points. In addition to the reinforced concrete elevator at Rapid City and its elevator at Belle Fourche, the company operates more than twenty line elevators in the Black Hills region.

The new elevator at Rapid City has a storage capacity of 210,000 bus. It includes four round bins 15' 6" in diameter and four round bins 18' 6" in diameter, and in addition, 14 small workhouse bins and 4 large irregular bins between the storage bins.

The elevator is equipped to receive grain from trucks over a Fairbanks 30 ton dump type scale, located in the concrete and tile dump shed on the west side of the building. The dump used in connection with this scale is a Strong-Scott air lift type complete with air cylinder, receiving tank, and motor driven air compressor. The elevator will also receive grain from railroad cars over a Fairbanks 50 ton per section railroad track scale, which is located on the east side of the workhouse under the structural steel and galvanized iron track shed that encloses the space between the grain elevator and the new flour mill building.

The elevator is equipped to load out into railroad cars as well as into trucks on the truck scale platform and is equipped with an overhead spout so that grain received into the new elevator may be transferred to the

old wood cribbed elevator formerly used in connection with the flour mill.

The new elevator has two elevator legs so situated that one is used for receiving from railroad cars and the other from the truck dump and both are used for turning and transferring. These legs are 137' 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ " on centers with 54" head pulleys at 36 R.P.M. with 11 inch 6 ply, 32 ounce friction surface leg belts and with 380 Superior D.P. elevator buckets 10" x 6" spaced at 9" centers. Head drives are 15 H.P., 1200-1160 R.P.M. Fairbanks Morse enclosed fan cooled motors with silent chain drive in dust tight case to countershaft and roller chain drive from countershaft to head shaft. Elevator legs, boots and heads are entirely of steel construction.

The leg head distributors have 20 ducts per distributor. The distributors connect to all workhouse bins and to distributing conveyors thru stationary round steel spouts. Distributing conveyors at the top of the bins and the draw down conveyor below the bins are 12" solid flight steel conveyors in 12 gauge steel boxes. Both conveyors are driven by Fairbanks-Morse dust tight motors thru silent chain drive running thru dust tight oil retaining casings. Cars are unloaded by means of a double automatic power grain shovel driven by 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  H.P., 900 R.P.M. motor, all located on a structural steel frame support under the track shed. Cars are handled on the railroad switch tracks by a two to five car capacity manila rope car spotter located between the switchtrack and the elevator at one end of the track shed.

Grain cleaning equipment in the elevator includes an S. Howes Co. No. 142 single suction receiving separator with Buhler drive and with ball bearings on fan shaft. This machine is driven by a 10 H.P., 1800 R.P.M. enclosed, fan cooled Fairbanks-Morse motor thru an Allis-Chalmers texrope drive. Midway between the work floor and spout floor of the elevator is a special cleaner floor on which is installed an Emerson cylinder separator. This machine was transferred to the new elevator from the present wood elevator.

An employees' elevator operates between the first floor of the elevator and the head floor. This machine is a gear driven elevator with enclosed fan cooled motor.

The elevator is fire-proof throughout. Electric wiring is installed with dust-proof and vapor-proof equipment where required, and all equipment meets the requirements of the National Electric Code for Class II, Group G locations.

This elevator was designed and supervised by Horner & Wyatt. The building contract was awarded to Chalmers & Borton. Machinery was purchased from R. R. Howell & Co.

Immediately following the completion of the grain elevator, the Tri-State Milling Co. awarded a contract for a 6-story fire-proof mill building. This building was also designed and its construction supervised by Horner & Wyatt. The mill has been completed and put into operation. The flour mill is the newest and most modern flour milling plant in the northwest. The building construction includes glass block windows which give a more diffused light inside the building and have insulating properties approximately equal to a 12" brick wall. The machinery and equipment includes a complete air conditioning system designed to control automatically both temperature and humidity in winter and summer.

Mr. Carl A. Quarnberg is president of the Tri-State Milling Co., Mr. P. R. Quarnberg is vice-president and treasurer, and Mr. E. F. Gronert is secretary. The Quarnberg family has been in the milling business for many generations in this country and in Sweden.

The fourth annual Farm Chemurgic conference at Omaha Apr. 26 was attended by many scientists who told of progress in utilizing the products of the farm in the manufacture of synthetic wood, furfural, fuel alcohol and soybean products. Some 500 chemists and scientists were present.

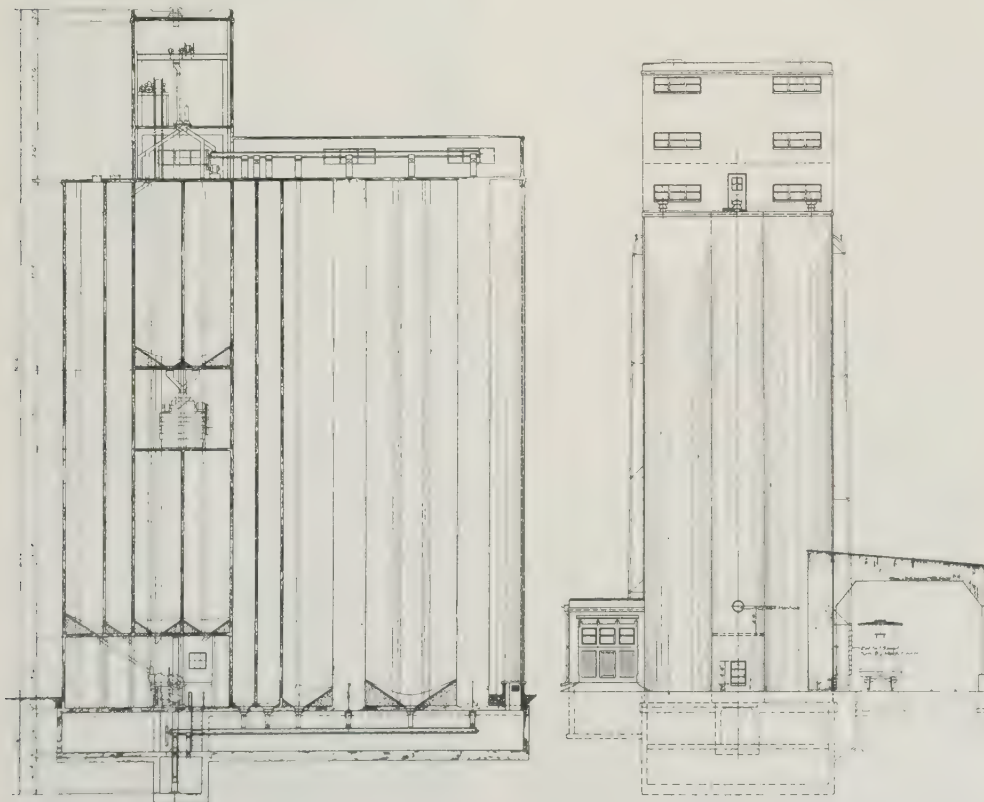
## Grain Brokers Charged with Violation of C. E. A.

As a result of an investigation by the Commodity Exchange Administration, a criminal information charging violation of the Commodity Exchange Act has been filed in the United States Court for the District of South Dakota in the Southern Division against Burke & Co., Stephen A. Burke and Hugh S. Gamble, pres. and vice pres., respectively, of Burke & Co., a corporation which until recently was engaged in the grain and stock brokerage business in Sioux Falls, S. D.

In the charges, which include four counts, it is alleged that Burke, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, and Gamble, an attorney, misused and permitted the misuse of grain customers' funds, resulting in a shortage of approximately \$60,000. It is also charged that the company operated during part of the year 1938 without being properly registered with the Commodity Exchange Administration. The charges indicate that the misappropriated funds were dissipated thru speculative activity on the part of Gamble and thru personal withdrawals by Burke. The maximum penalty provided by the Commodity Exchange Act for failure to segregate customers' funds is one year's imprisonment and \$10,000 fine for each offense.

Burke & Co. are now undergoing liquidation thru bankruptcy proceedings.

This is the first criminal action to be brought under the Commodity Exchange Act which became effective June 15, 1936, relating to safekeeping of commodity customers' funds. Brokerage firms are now required to treat such funds as belonging to the customers by whom they are deposited and they may not be used for speculative activities of the commission merchant as it is alleged was done in this case.



Longitudinal Sectional View and South Elevation, Concrete Elevator, Tri-State Milling Co., Rapid City, S. D.

[See outside front cover and facing page.]



# The Foreman and His Crew

By Mr. R. B. Pow, Reliance Elevator, Fort William, Ontario, at the Grain Elevator Superintendents Convention

As far back as our records go, men have worked in groups when any job calling for more than an individual effort was undertaken. When a team, or group of this kind, got together it was natural that some one man would be selected as leader so that the work could be carried on more efficiently. It was the leader's duty to plan, direct and, sometimes, instruct those working with him so that the work might progress. It was not until the days of the old trade guilds in Europe that the name foreman was used to designate the leader. When a group wanted someone to speak for them they chose one of their number to "come to the fore" that is to be the foreman.

So the name foreman came to be applied to the leader who was next to the working force. He had a double responsibility, to the men on one hand and to the owners on the other. He is a Key man and this name is taken from the idea of the keystone of the arch. If the keystone is faulty the arch will fall and if the keyman, between the workers on the one side and the owners on the other, is at fault, then the organization will fail to accomplish the desired end.

The foreman's leadership, if it is kindly, considerate and helpful, towards the members of his crew, will bring working success to a greater degree than any other factor, and his loyalty and cooperation with the management will promote the welfare of the whole enterprise. He is in the happy position of being able

to instill the spirit of cooperation into the whole organization. Satisfactory relations involve reciprocal obligations and, as one writer has stated, "Industrial good-will is not necessarily a virtuous will or a loving will" and company loyalty is not "gratitude for past favors, nor a sense of obligation, but an expectation of reciprocity." On the premise that the foreman has a very great influence on the morale of his crew let us inquire into some of the details of his relationships with the men working under him, on the one hand, and with his superiors in the organization, on the other.

First of all in dealing with his men, a foreman should be absolutely fair, give all his men square treatment and not play favorites with any one. Most men will meet on this common ground and respond with the best that they can give when they know they will receive considerate treatment and will not be hawled out especially when they do not deserve it, when experience has shown them that the foreman will not go off at halfcock and will have all the facts before he takes any disciplinary action, much has been done to build up a spirit of cooperation and satisfaction in the gang.

The foreman has the responsibility of the safety of his men and he, more than any other, should have those dangerous and unsafe places suitably guarded. It is a serious thing to have a man, who has to carry out his work under your instructions, placed in a position where he will suffer bodily injury in the performance of his duties. It is serious from the employees point of view but often much more serious when considered from the point of view of his family. He is the bread winner and injury to him might work great hardship on the members of his household. It is true that, in most cases, there is insurance available or compensation but these, in no instance, make up to the employee and his household the full loss occasioned by loss of time; this apart altogether from the economic loss entailed to the industry and the community. The foreman is the company's best safety man. He is right in the ranks with the men and in a position to carry out the safety policies of the company. When a man goes to work a foreman should feel that this man's wife and family are placing their trust in the foreman to send him home safe and uninjured when the day's work is done.

This is a sacred trust and entails obligations, and, in order that the foreman can meet these responsibilities he should:

- (a) Understand all the machinery and equipment in his department.
- (b) Understand every danger point.
- (c) See that every dangerous condition receives immediate attention as soon as it develops.
- (d) See that every man is warned of the dangers connected with his job.
- (e) See that each man exercises proper care in doing his work.
- (f) That each man be carefully instructed before he starts to work.
- (g) That such instructing must be done by the foreman personally and not left to someone else.

The old saying "you can't change human nature" contains an important element of truth, for it means that all of us, regardless of clothes, vocabulary, social standing, language and color, need and desire the same fundamental things in life and possess the same basic traits. The demands which others make upon life may be gauged by the demands which we make, in essence, if not in detail. Home, family, prestige, security—these are as significant and influential in controlling the life of the humblest

night watchman, as in controlling the life of the President of the Corporation.

Moreover, the stability of human nature means that the same kind of appeals and methods tends to secure the same kind of response from different groups. Without that assurance of similar characteristics and similar mental habits education would be impossible; all types of association would be capricious; every individual would be a law unto himself. Because, in essentials, people are moved by the same desires and satisfied with the same activities, we can be reasonably confident that ideas, purposes and aspirations which are found to have appeal of limited groups will probably find a general appeal, if only human nature is given a chance. Permanence of our human characteristics, however, does not argue against the possibility of improvement in individual or social life. It argues rather for a clear understanding of those characteristics and desires which are innate and those which are subject to change by education, habit formation, appeals to reason and feeling.

The successful foreman, even if he is unaware of being so, will be found to be a student of psychology and, while he will disdain anything of the kind, will no doubt readily admit that he knows his men, and this is the real secret of his success. Tactfulness, added to fair play and understanding, will insure an organization that functions smoothly and efficiently at all times.

Relations with Managers: Let us look at the other column which the foreman has to deal with, and see what conditions will bring about a happy relationship between the foreman and the management. Here, we have two characteristics that embrace under their wide mantles all the essentials. They are loyalty and cooperation. He should stand up for the institution and not do any knocking. He may not have a fully modern plant to operate, and in spite of the best effort it can make, the management is



Chas. Ripplin, Deceased, St. Louis, Mo., Former Sec'y and Traffic Commissioner of Merchants Exchange, and Pres. National Industrial Traffic League.



J. G. McKillen, Pres.-Elect, Buffalo Corn Exchange.



unable to provide anything better, but it is not going to do any good to complain about the one or to criticize the other. It is better to do the best you can with what you have to work with and experience the satisfaction and peace of mind that come from the knowledge that you have done your best. Learn to appreciate the other fellow's troubles and be willing to help him out and the resulting harmony will bring in surprising dividends in accomplishments.

There is a remuneration beyond that: received in the pay envelope a something in addition to the bread and butter we must earn, that comes from the knowledge that the duties of our job have been done well, when we satisfy our sense of right, meet fully the demand to do our level best, do the square thing, play the game fairly, in short be the man. We get in return those qualities of character that enrich life. It was pointed out to me long ago that you can draw from the faithfulness of your work, from the spirit you bring to it, from the purpose which emanates from you in its performance a munificent recompense in experience.

The employer, too, can give those who work for him something not included in the salary cheque. He can give encouragement, sympathy and inspiration. It will be a happy day for all when the spirit of cooperation and helpfulness permeates all our enterprises and when that day comes to the industrial field the conscientious foreman will have played a great part in bringing it to pass. When the mists of the dawning have cleared away he will stand revealed, in the sun of understanding and goodwill, as the key man.

## Death of L. Cortelyou

Luther Cortelyou, one of the earliest workers in organizing the grain trade, died Apr. 25 at his home in Muscotah, Kan., after having suffered a stroke a week earlier.

He was born at Harlingen, N. J., Dec. 23, 1851, and was graduated from Rutgers College. In 1876 he was married to Gertrude Stelle, and resided at Brunswick, N. J., until 1889, when they left for Muscotah to make their home. Mrs. Cortelyou died in 1905 and in 1907 he was married to Alice T. Calvert.

He engaged in the grain business at Muscotah and Corning and became one of the first presidents of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n. At one time he was vice president of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n. He organized the Muscotah Farmers and Merchants State Bank of which he was president for several years.

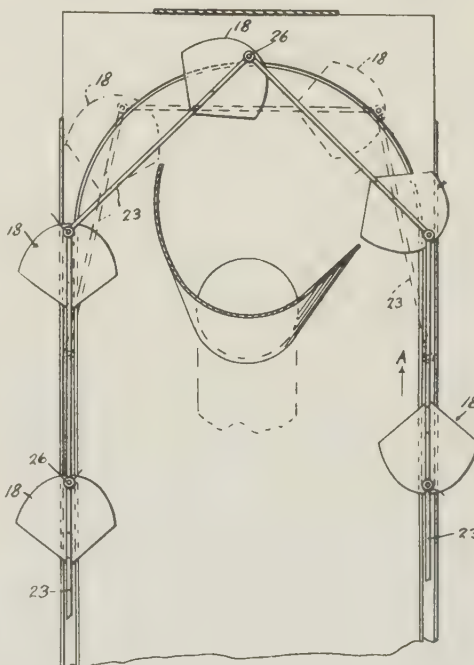
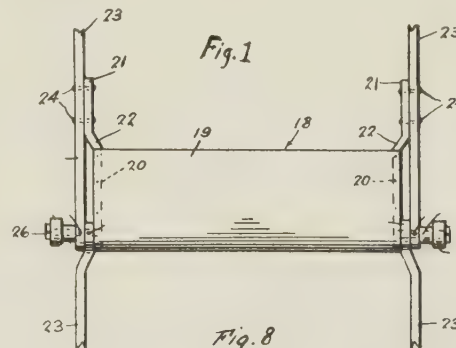


L. Cortelyou, Muscotah, Kan., Deceased.

## A Novel Elevator Leg

An elevating leg not depending upon centrifugal force to empty the buckets has been invented by Joseph B. Kucera, who has been granted letters patent No. 2,114,928 thereon. Instead of discharging to the outside of the head the buckets discharge into a spout located between the up and down legs.

As shown in the engraving herewith each bucket is denoted by the numeral 18 and comprises a suitable longitudinally or horizontally elongated receptacle portion 19. Closing heads, of a segmental type, 20 are riveted or other-



Bucket and Head of Novel Elevator Leg

wise fastened in the opposite ends of said trough-like receptacle 19. Each head has its upper end extended to form an adapter wing 21, this being substantially triangular and laterally and outwardly offset as indicated at the point 22. The rigid dumping, lifting and lowering link 23 is riveted or otherwise rigidly secured thereto as indicated at 24. This riveting connection 24 is made at a point intermediate the ends of link 23, permitting one end to extend down alongside the head in spaced parallelism. At this point and on opposite ends of the bucket, are provided outstanding studs 26 here shown in the form of simple screw-threaded and headed bolts. This means that the head 20 is formed with a screw-threaded hole and that the threaded shank of the bolt is threaded into said hole permitting the headed end of the shank to project at right angles to the closing head 20 of the bucket. The adjacent lower end of the part 25 of the link is apertured to permit passage of the bolt 26 there-thru, the two parts being rigidly secured together.

A roller is mounted for idling on the outer headed end of the stud or bolt 26. This roller is fastened to ride between the flanges or guides 14 and 15 of track. Located between the

roller and the link 25 is a spacing collar 29 which constitutes an anti-friction element.

Incidentally, in practice, a sprocket device is used to drive the endless belt chain and bucket arrangement (not shown) which sprocket is so made as to engage between the link and the roller. Consequently the spacing sleeve serves as an anti-friction element to reduce wear on the bolt.

The chain links in the elevator travel in perpendicular lines until the curved end of the track formation is reached, whereupon the links 23 become levers for actually tilting or tipping the bucket to dumping position. By properly proportioning the length of the links with respect to the curvature, the operation is properly timed so that when the bucket being dumped is ready to move on its downward flight, it has been completely inverted and its contents discharged into the hopper.

## Grain Transit Order Asked

A mandatory order requiring railroads to grant transit on grain at rate break points, as provided in the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Docket 17,000, Part 7, and related cases, has been asked of the Commission by grain exchanges at Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis, and Memphis.

The petition requests reconsideration, and reargument and for formal findings.

In a joint reply brief on behalf of the Hutchinson Board of Trade, the Shellbarger Mill & Elevator Co., of Salina, Kan., and the Wichita Board of Trade to a petition filed by the rate-break markets with the Interstate Commerce Commission for reargument and a mandatory order in the transit case, denial of the relief sought has been requested.

The interior Kansas people contend that the charge of the higher rate-break combination on shipments stopped in transit at the rate-break market than on through shipments not stopped for transit, is not equivalent to a transit charge as asserted by the rate-break markets.

It is also shown in the Kansas reply that the application of the rate-break combination on shipments stopped for transit privileges at the rate-break markets is not unlawful or in violation of the Interstate Commerce Act, and numerous citations of previous decisions of the Commission in support of this denial are given. On the contrary, it is stated that the transit privileges which the rate-break markets are requesting will establish rates beyond the rate-break markets which will discriminate against the interior and which the Commissions have held to be unlawful.

It is shown that under the transit privileges being sought by the rate-break markets, that transit operators located on and East of the Missouri River will obtain the benefit of ridiculously low transit balances, while transit operators and shippers located west of the Missouri River will in all instances be required to continue the payment of the higher proportional rates beyond the Missouri River, resulting in discrimination against interior shippers and producers.

## Books Received

**COMBATING CORN DISEASES.**—To seedling diseases can be attributed many poor stands and blighted weak plants. This is particularly true when the weather is cold after planting and germination is slow. Other diseases which take serious toll of Illinois corn are common smut, black bundle disease, bacterial wilt, root rots, stalk rots, and ear rots. This circular discusses particularly the selection of the strain for planting and the care of the seed. It also describes and illustrates the principal diseases that occur in Illinois corn, and points out their causes, thus making it possible for farmers to recognize them and combat them more effectively. Circular 484; 35 pages, illustrated; University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, Urbana, Ill.



# Western Grain Dealers Hear Truck Experiences

Abandoning old customs that have required convention welcomes from city officials and flowery responses from ass'n members, the 38th annual convention of the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, at the Fort Des Moines Hotel, Des Moines, Ia., May 1 and 2, opened with a bang, right into the heart of convention problems. That this innovation met with the approval of more than 300 delegates was evidenced by the quick filling of chairs in the assembly room and their quick response to "come up in front."

## Monday Morning Session

PRES. R. C. BOOTH, Cedar Rapids, followed the sound of the gavel with his annual address, briefly reviewing the accomplishments of the ass'n during the last year. He said:

### President Booth's Address

It is the custom for most conventions to be greeted by celebrities of the city in which the convention is held. Then there is a reply to that welcome by a representative of the ass'n. This and other customs have been dispensed with this year, due to the desire of the convention com'te to fill the program full of important information.

At the meeting last year Dave Milligan insisted that he be relieved of the responsibility of ass'n affairs. He and others felt that a full time sec'y should be obtained for the good of the ass'n. Your directors held two meetings and the result of their efforts produced Ron Kennedy. I will outline a few of the many things Kennedy and your directors have done but now I want to go on record personally, and for the ass'n as a whole, by expressing deep appreciation to Dave for his many years of service and innumerable accomplishments for the ass'n. This is not a good-bye to Dave, by any means. He is still vitally interested in the welfare of our organization and is available for conferences regarding our problems at any time.

When Kennedy assumed responsibility the ass'n had a very small bank account. We had promise of help from the Western Mutual in a financial way which gave your officers courage to guarantee Ron a living salary. Without going into detail, that money from the insurance company was not taken until last week and the ass'n has kept all bills paid including salary and traveling expenses of the sec'y. You fellows got behind the program and it was your support that accomplished this record.

District meetings played an important part in the groundwork needed for a larger membership. Thirty of these were held with an attendance of more than 1,000 dealers. The valuable bulletins sent to the trade totaled 18 or an average of two per month since Kennedy came to us. These bulletins brought clear and concise information to you about things affecting your business. The executive com'te, upon Kennedy's suggestion, endorsed a membership in the United States Chamber of Commerce which added one more source of up-to-the-minute information that is passed on to you from your ass'n headquarters.

Your sec'y has made contacts and surveys pertaining to liens, taxes, trucker-merchants, warehouse laws, elevator costs, rail rates, and a multitude of problems relating to the grain and feed industry. These contacts are essential for successful recognition of any organization. In this respect it is essential that we make the business and government interests in Iowa realize that you and your ass'n are the grain and feed industry of Iowa. This means that we must continue to cement our relationship with the Iowa State College, with other trade ass'ns, with state departments and commissions, with the press and trade journals, with federal agencies, with responsible labor organizations, with Chambers of Commerce throughout Iowa, with livestock interests, manufacturers and farm organizations.

"Never before has it been so imperative that we have a strong organization." The reasons prompting the statement in the past are dwarfed by our present problems. You, as grain and feed dealers, are the first link in the chain of producer-to-consumer and seem to be fair game for all politicians. Everyone with whom you deal is organized: the farmer, the supply dealers, labor and coal producers; many of these being organized by law and prices fixed by federal decree. What chance do you have to protect your interests if you stand alone?

The grain business is one of the oldest in the world. You, as dealers in grain, perform a use-

ful service to your respective communities. If you are doing the right kind of a job, you deserve to have your interests and investments protected. If you are unable to get the protection you are entitled to alone, there is only one other way to secure it and that is by group action. Hire the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n to do the job you cannot do alone. "In unity there is strength."

### Sec'y Kennedy's Report

SEC'Y RON KENNEDY, Des Moines, eliminated the customary field report, giving statistical ass'n facts and financial figures that demonstrated successful building up of the ass'n. "We have enjoyed a 135% increase in membership since last July," said Sec'y Kennedy. "Our local meetings during the year have been financed successfully at each point where they have been held, even when it was necessary, as in one case, to auction off a car of corn for the purpose. Ass'n finances have held up well, and collection of dues has shown a marked improvement."

"The response of the trade to our efforts is in itself proof that we have been unselfish, that we have worked with other organizations and other trades, and that we have been concerned with the progress of the entire grain and feed trade of Iowa."

### South Iowa Expects Grasshoppers

DR. CARL DRAKE, Ames, Iowa's, entomologist, anticipated a grasshopper outbreak over 24 states, and a need for 24,000 tons of poisoned bait within the state of Iowa alone. "Iowa has only 5,000 tons of grasshopper bait on hand," he said, "ready to move against the expected scourge."

Dr. Drake reviewed past grasshopper outbreaks in Iowa with particular reference to 1864-79, when family after family left the western part of the state, unable to compete with the destructive grasshoppers for a living from their farms. "From 15 to 20 grasshoppers per square yard of soil will eat as much vegetation as a cow," he explained.

The different species of grasshoppers and their characteristics were described by Dr. Drake, who said that the next six weeks will see the eggs hatch into insects unless unfavorable weather conditions, such as protracted periods of wet or foggy weather, reduce the hatchings and kill the insects. Heavy dashing rains alone are effective in open field, but are less harmful to the insects in small grain fields, where the growing crop protects the surface of the soil.

Poisoned bait, a combination of bran, sawdust and arsenic, applied at the right time, is successful in killing great hordes of grasshoppers. Spread at the rate of 20 pounds per acre, thinly broadcast, the poisoned bait involves no hazard to farm livestock since it takes two pounds of this bait to hurt a horse or a cow.

Grasshopper infestation is heavy in the southern half and the western counties of Iowa, but it is still dangerous in northern counties. Only a few sections of Iowa are relatively free from danger, with infestation only a little heavier than a year ago.

### Grain Is International

CLARENCE "PAT" HENRY, educational director for the Chicago Board of Trade, used charts, graphs, and statistics, thrown on a screen from a projection machine operated by Joe Schmitz, Chicago Board of Trade Weighmaster, to illustrate his review of the international situation in grain.

"Corn," said Mr. Henry, "is the only grain native to North America, and is the only grain at which we lead the world in production. Even corn is produced in quantity in other countries that have suitable climatic conditions. China and Europe produce much more wheat than we do, and still do not have enough to feed their peoples. Production of rye, and barley in other countries far exceeds production here."

Mr. Henry's charts demonstrated that world production of wheat for several years back, until this year, has fallen below world consumption. He also showed that flour consumption moves up and down with the shifts in prosperity of different peoples, and with wheat and flour prices, extensive wheat consumption being considered a rise in the living standards of a people.

"Australian and Argentine yields of wheat per sown acre have been held at a constant level for many years," said Mr. Henry. "European countries have increased their yields per sown acre by intensive cultivation. Only in the United States and Canada has wheat production fallen, a drop that has been most severe in the least few years."

"Practically all of the losses in wheat export trade have been absorbed by United States and Canada, due to policies withholding wheat from world markets, or to building of high tariff walls that prevented the free play of international trade."

Mr. Henry blamed our tariff wall for a 30 year setback in exports of commodities. "The tariff applies a 53% sales tax on products from other countries sold here," he explained. "We have over 50% of the world's gold, so gold can't be used to pay for our wheat. We have cut off the extension of credit to foreign buyers, so credit can't be

## Officers and Directors Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n



Seated, left to right: Pres. R. C. Booth, Cedar Rapids; Vice-Pres. Sam Eastlack, Schaller; Sec'y Ron Kennedy, Des Moines; Field Sec'y Jack Westerfield, Des Moines. Back row: Directors Columbus Hayes, Mount Pleasant; Leland Miller, Cedar Rapids; W. C. Walker, Ogden; Hugh Hale, Royal; George Potgeter, Steamboat Rock; Art Murray, Bancroft; G. W. Spurgeon, Galva; Pirl Bourret, Fort Dodge.



used to buy our wheat. And we have a high tariff that prevents foreign goods from entering American markets except at a tremendous penalty, and that has caused retaliatory tariffs to be set up against our wheat in other countries. Under these conditions how can foreign consumers buy our wheat?"

With price charts, Mr. Henry showed that moving more than 60% of their wheat direct from combines and threshers to market costs the farmers nothing in price. Figures from agricultural colleges demonstrated that the average increase a farmer might expect from holding his wheat 10 months is only 9c per bushel, whereas an attempt to store the wheat for this period would cost him 1.48c per bushel per month, or 14.8c per bushel for the 10 months.

CHAIRMEN of convention com'ites, which had all been appointed prior to the convention, announced the meeting places for their com'ites, before the session adjourned for lunch.

### Trucking Forum

Interested country elevator operators filled a large private dining room at noon on Monday for the Trucking Forum. At this Forum grain dealers gave their experiences in operating trucks, briefly reviewed as follows:

H. L. DANNEN, St. Joseph, Mo.: Before making use of trucks we must understand that we cannot run trucks without expense, and we cannot compete with the fly-by-night truckers whose rates show no relationship to the known truck overhead and operating costs.

We have found that overhead expense, including depreciation, office overhead, insurance, licenses, interest on investment and similar factors will total 4c per mile, and that operating costs will bring the total to from 9 to 10c per mile. We figure on round trip mileage, and 5-ton loads and have been able to make our trucks pay when we drive them. The minimum per trip charge, no matter how short it is, is \$1 and we try to stick to this.

Our experience has shown that tires alone will cost nearly 1c a mile, and that insurance, if it gives full coverage as it should, will run close to another 1c a mile.

W. L. SWANSON, Rodney, Ia.: Before buying our trucks we attempted to make arrangements with local trucks, giving them a fixed allowance for grain delivered to the elevator, or hauled to consuming points. This did not work out so well. We soon had the truckers as competitors, and were forced to buy and operate our own trucks in self-defense.

When we bought trucks we entered the trucking business in earnest, operating as contract haulers. How well this has worked is illustrated by the fact that when we started we had competition from five local truck-

men. Today we have only one competitor. Both of us have good equipment, both of us know our costs, and both of us work well together, cooperating with each other when one or the other needs help.

We have found it costs from 6 to 8c per mile to operate our trucks. We have two regular drivers, who are paid on a percentage basis according to load, haul and profit. My books are opened to these drivers so that they may know just how much is made on every load they haul. We have hauled grain to consuming points in Nebraska, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Kansas, the farthest point being Salina, Kan. Most of our long hauls can be made in a 24 hour period.

We carry licenses or pay taxes in all of the states we enter, these totalling \$410 annually on our 14-ton maximum capacity tractor and semi-trailer outfit, \$165 annually on our smaller, 6-ton straight job. Drivers are paid 1/4c per bushel on grain brought to the elevator from farms; 1/4 of the profits on long hauls or contract jobs, such as hauling machinery or delivering livestock to packing centers. Drivers are required to fill out trip cards to keep a close check on operating costs.

E. J. MUELLER, Calamus: Our trucks are used only to haul our own grain and for interchange of merchandise between our elevators, tho there is little of the latter. The grain is purchased on the farm, and becomes our grain when it is loaded into our truck.

The trucks are painted a bright orange-yellow, with our name and business in black. Our experience rates this distinctive color very high in advertising value.

The trucks are never far from home. To reduce haulage we try to keep them within six miles of each other and of their bases of operation. All of the trucks are straight jobs with specially designed grain tight boxes. The first of these grain boxes is still on the job and still in good condition, except that it has had a new floor, after 120,000 miles of use.

Our trucks are driven from 60,000 to 70,000 miles in a period of two to two and one-half years, then are traded off. Their operating costs are low. Last year's records show operating costs, except for labor, of 3 1/2c a mile on a total of 200,000 miles driven by the six trucks.

Our drivers are on straight salaries, drawing \$75 to \$90 per month, and haul about 95% of the grain we receive from the farm to the elevator. The trucks work on a straight 1 1/2c per bushel hauling charge between the farm and the elevator, regardless of distance. Our territory is diversified, consuming as well as raising grain, a factor in making the trucks pay.

ROY BENNETT, Paullina: No long distance hauling is involved in our use of trucks. The primary purpose of our trucks is to make

deliveries of feed to farms. We have found local truckers bring us business, consequently make the same charge for trucking services as does the trucker, usually about 1c a bushel for a five miles' haul.

EARL GALBRAITH, Sac City: Our experience has been limited to one truck at a time. Our first experience was with an International in 1933, transporting white corn to Arkansas mills, and bringing back cedar posts, until our country was filled up with cedar posts. In 1936 we found ourselves in the corn deficit area, and found a truck useful for hauling corn in from surplus areas.

Our current truck, taken over from an itinerant, and involving an investment of \$500, was driven 20,000 miles from July 1, 1937, to the end of April, transporting 18,250 bus. of grain, showing a gross profit of \$1,825. Truck expenses for repairs, tires, licenses, garage rent, interest on investment, depreciation, gas, oil, insurance, labor, food for driver on trips, etc., totaled \$1,415.15, leaving a net profit of \$409.85, a net profit of \$8.20 per trip, 2.05c per mile, 2.25c per bushel of grain hauled. Our gross return per mile has been 9.13c, our gross operating cost per mile has been 7.08c, leaving the net 2.05c profit per mile of operation.

VERN DANILSON, Adel: Our truck is a local proposition, used to haul feed and coal to the farmers. Buyers of quantities expect delivery. We do not compete with local truckers for hauling.

HENRY BOYENGA, Steamboat Rock: Having all our trucks painted the same color gives them an advertising value over and above the small profit in their operation that has returned good dividends in business. We make it a point to keep the trucks clean and to employ good drivers with responsible characters whom we can depend upon to build business.

Eventually elevators will have to haul their own grain or see it move from the farmer to other elevators farther away. Once grain is on a truck the farmer prefers to haul it farther, and get more money, assuming he is making an extra profit on the haul. We are able to get from 1 1/2c to 2c a bushel for hauling services.

RAY FLECK, Killduff: We handle little grain and use small, pick-up trucks to make deliveries of feed and retail lines to farms. While our men do not follow particular routes, they make a point of stopping at some other farms along the way every time they make a delivery, and solicit business.

We consider a truck as necessary to operation of an elevator or feed mill as a corn sheller, and have been able to make our trucks show a profit by taking only profitable business, leaving the unprofitable business to others. Our costs run about 5c per mile on these small trucks, and we haul grain for 2 1/2c a bushel up to three miles, then charge 3c.

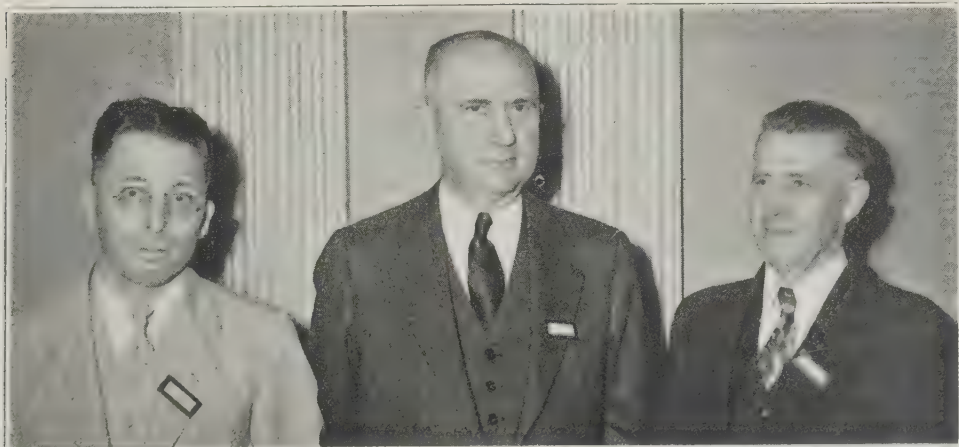
REPEATED questions were fired at the speakers, and all delegates regretted that the limitations of time did not permit further delving into the important question of whether or not a grain dealer can protect his own business by using trucks, and whether the trucks can be operated at a profit.

### Tuesday Afternoon Session

RALPH SPRAGUE, Oelwein, pres. Independent Feed Dealers of Iowa, explained the "Honor Roll" effected by his organization.

"The 'honor roll' doesn't prevent a wholesaler or jobber from selling to your customer or mine," he explained. "It simply requires him to sell at the same price that we would demand of a retail customer. It requires the wholesaler and jobber to protect the retailer's margin."

"It is impossible to stamp out dishonorable wholesale practices. But cooperation between



Three of the nine gentlemen who took part in the discussion on trucks and trucking at the Trucking Forum. Left to right they are: Earl Galbraith, Sac City; H. L. Dannen, St. Joseph (Mo.), and W. L. Swanson, Rodney.



the retailers can bring this situation under control.

"We, of course, must do what we expect others to do. If the wholesaler or jobber protects us, he is justified in expecting us to give him business instead of giving business to the fellow who disregards our interests.

"The 'honor roll' is a list of wholesalers, jobbers and manufacturers who deal honorably with retailers. The bigger ones, and most of the smaller ones are glad to work with us and we should show a preference for such firms. If we give them trade they will feel less inclined to go after the less profitable retail business."

#### Nebraska's Truck Law

PHIL RUNION, Lincoln, Neb., sec'y, Nebraska Lumber Dealers Ass'n, reviewed the itinerant trucking situation before and after Nebraska's legislature passed the state's itinerant trucking law. "Nebraska grain dealers had a real headache," he said. "Trucks moved direct from farmers in surplus areas to feeders in grain deficit areas, cutting out the elevators at both ends.

"Unified efforts of interested industries and trades were responsible for passage of Nebraska's law. Officials and com'itemen of the Southwest Country Elevators were responsible for bringing together the interested groups on a common program.

"The patent medicine companies, the national highway users, and the farm block are the principal groups who will oppose adoption of a truck law, according to our experience."

Mr. Runion read the definition of an established dealer as it appears in Nebraska's law, and the license requirements for itinerant merchandising. A surety bond must be obtained before a license will be issued, and since itinerants find these bonds hard to get, many applications for licenses are on file unfilled. Licensed vehicles are required to carry a manifest describing each load.

Weak features of Nebraska's law Mr. Runion listed as the fees, because these give \$25 to the school fund and leave only \$10 for law administration and enforcement. No provisions are made for injunction proceedings, which would shorten procedure in controlling itinerants.

"A law will be enforced only to the extent that the public wants it," said Mr. Runion. "For this reason we are publicizing the itinerant truck law, and our ass'n is asking lumber dealers to discuss it with local business organizations and local law enforcement officials. In Nebraska towns that have gotten behind the law the itinerant is no longer a problem, and merchandising by itinerant truckers over the state has been decreased by at least 30%."

WALTER SCOTT, Kansas City's Board of Trade sec'y, expressed no hope for any reduction in rail rates that would compete with truck rates. "The trend of rail rates is up and not down," he declared.

W. E. BOOTS, Panora, was the lucky winner of the drawing for an attendance prize at this session, and was presented with a handsome leather brief case.

#### The Farm Bill

CLAUDE WICKARD, director North Central Division, A.A.A., explained the purposes and operation of the new federal Farm Law, laying the farm problem at the feet of lost export trade in grains, and the transition of the United States from a debtor to a creditor nation. "When, in the late '20s," said the speaker, "we became less sure of repayment, we stopped loaning money to Europe, and Europe stopped buying our grain."

Mr. Wickard gave an historical review of farm legislation leading up to passage of the new Farm Bill by Congress on Feb. 16. "Full benefits to a farmer equal to 10 per bushel on his allotted acreage will be paid if a corn farmer stays within his allotment," he said.

"In addition he will become eligible to a corn loan of not less than 52% of the parity price of corn." The national, county and farm allotments will be based on normal consumption and export needs, plus a 10% carryover.

Loans of between 43c and 63c a bushel will become available this fall if needed by corn belt farmers, if two-thirds of these farmers vote for marketing quotas. Quotas will require a farmer to hold his excess production off the market until such time as it is needed. The purpose is to stabilize feed and grain supplies and prices.

"Undoubtedly the farm program will demand storage space for wheat insurance, and for corn surpluses. We may experience difficulty in finding sufficient storage space on the farms, and may require country or terminal storage. There will be no marketing quotas on wheat this year."

The speaker refused to involve himself with statements regarding what the government will do about possible bootlegging of corn by itinerant truckers, answering this question with a firm "I don't know."

"Parity prices," he explained, "fluctuate. They depend upon the prices farmers must pay for the things they buy, in relation to the available farm price for a given commodity. Parity prices for farm commodities are figured once each month by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics."

Adjourned to Tuesday morning.

#### Hawkeye Banquet

The annual banquet was held Monday evening, a colorful affair devoted to dining, entertainment, and dancing.

JIM MULLANEY, Sioux City, was the toastmaster, Dutch Schmidt, Des Moines, was the master of ceremonies, and Thurman "Dusty" Miller, Wilmington, O., was the humorous speaker who caused the delegates to chuckle their cares away.

Several song and dance numbers preceded the speakers, and the ball that kept Bob Throckmorton's orchestra busily playing until midnight.

#### Tuesday Morning Session

HARRY IRWIN, Iowa's state chemist, first speaker at the third session reviewed feed and seed laws and favored a uniform feed law between states which would protect the consumer. "The labels," said he, "should name the feed ingredients and should be in accord with the notarized registration." Mr. Irwin's address on feeds appears elsewhere in this issue.

Regarding the seed law, Mr. Irwin explained: "This year we have found many firms showing the percentage of 'other' seed in their purity declaration. For instance, on a lot of red clover seed the percentage of sweet clover would also be shown. This is wrong and we have been forced to turn down such declarations. A purity test records only one seed.

OTTO F. BAST, Minneapolis, energetic Pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, talked revealingly on "National Legislation," pointing out the likely effect of the Farm Bill on grain dealers. His address is published elsewhere in this issue.

#### Seed Treating

R. H. PORTER, Ames, head of the Iowa State College seed testing laboratory, explained a specially designed seed treating machine in his remarks on seed cleaning and disease control. Mr. Porter said: "Only in the last few years has machinery for proper treating and cleaning of seed grains been developed to the point where we may expect to progress rapidly along this line.

"We favor the central treating plant at present because it can operate efficiently and good roads make it possible for farmers to reach such plants easily. We believe that county elevator managers are best fitted for

educating farmers to plant better seeds and treat these seeds to eliminate disease.

"Some diseases will not respond to treatment alone, but proper seed treatment will eliminate smut and several other diseases that affect barley, wheat and oats."

Mr. Porter demonstrated a seed treating machine which automatically weighs and treats seed grains with dust, measuring the amount of dust dropped with the grain into a baffled mixing spout. A charge of 4½ to 5½ cents per bushel is made by country elevators for this service, and the copper carbonate or mercury dusts used for treating.

"Cleaning grain," explained Mr. Porter, "is equally important with treating. It takes less



R. H. Porter, Ames, Ia., head of Iowa State College seed testing laboratory, explains the principles of a machine for treating seed grains with copper or mercury dusts.

clean seed to produce a better crop and this saving in seed will often pay for cleaning. Cleaning and treating go hand in hand in growing better crops of grain."

Mr. Porter offered the co-operation of his department to elevator managers who will educate their farmers to improve the quality of the grains they grow.

#### Parity Prices

OTTO BAST was recalled to explain parity prices as set up by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics' statistical department. Parity prices, he explained, fluctuate with the rise and fall of prices for a long list of things that farmers buy, which are weighted into an average in relation to the price the farmer receives for any given farm product he has to sell. Thus the parity price for wheat on Apr. 15 was \$1.14 a bushel on the farm. From this it is easy to figure what a loan basis of between 52% and 75% of parity on wheat would be at any given time. The Farm Bill calls for a minimum loan basis of 52%, a maximum of 75%, but the percentage that may be used is left arbitrarily to the sec'y of agriculture.

#### Agricultural Economics

DR. T. W. SCHULTZ, head of the department of Agricultural Economics, at Iowa State College, Ames, confined his discussion of farm



economics to transportation, conservation of feed grains, and stabilization of feed supplies, and their relationship to each other.

"Before the World War," he said, "the general trend was in the direction of consuming areas and producing areas moving closer together economically, thru reduction of transportation costs. This movement has been reversed since the War, because of increases in railroad costs and freight rates. Transportation is a tariff on the movement of farm commodities which tends to protect the producers who are closest to available markets. The higher freight rates go, the more they tend to decentralize agriculture and industry.

"The railroad problem is about as complex as the agricultural problem, and it has no simple answer."

Taxes and labor also constitute a tremendous pressure for holding rail rates high, said Dr. Schultz, mentioning a 9-mile stretch of railroad in Iowa that pays \$36,000 in local taxes annually, but produces only half that amount in revenue. Something drastic will occur eventually to cut thru the tangled railroad economics, he believed, while expressing a conviction that in the last analysis heavy traffic must move by rail.

"Historically, a combination of a large crop and a small crop will average less money to a farmer than two average crops. Consumers prefer to take their supplies steadily as they are required, and will pay a higher price for them in that manner.

"A large amount of stabilization of feed supplies has already been performed by the farmers, decreasing the highs and lows in grain prices by about one-fifth. If prices for livestock can be stabilized the efficiency in feeding practices which will carry a hog to 235 lbs., then move it to market, will reduce costs for the feeding industry.

"No legislation can solve the transportation and marketing problem for farmers, but the trend in farming practices will eventually find a solution in the larger farm units, and improved farming practices."

CHAIRMAN CLYDE SMITH, Grundy Center, of the membership com'ite, explained a method for developing ass'n membership by the appointment of a com'ite of grain dealers in each county for that purpose.

FRANK COOLEY, Fort Dodge, was introduced as head of the permanent legislative com'ite.

ART MURRAY, Bancroft, was introduced as chairman of the permanent transportation com'ite.

G. W. SPURGEON, Galva, chairman of the resolutions com'ite, read the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

#### Resolutions Adopted

SINCE the subjects handled by the permanent com'ites are of the utmost importance to the grain trade be it hereby resolved that these com'ites be thanked for past efforts and particularly urged to remain active.

SINCE the various modes of transportation

available to us as handlers of bulk commodities are in a serious state of maladjustment, thereby affecting deep repercussions in our own field of endeavor we recommend that the com'ites handling the problems of transport be particularly diligent in the prosecution of their duties.

SINCE the officers of our ass'n have been markedly successful in forwarding the interests of the ass'n as a whole and of all the individual members be it resolved that the officers be commended for their efforts and urged to continue their efforts to get closer harmony among the various factions of our group in the interests of greater efficiency and thereby multiply our value to the industry as a whole.

#### Election of Officers

NAMES offered for officers and directors in the report of Chairman Hugh Hale, Royal, of the nominations com'ite, resulted in the unanimous election of the following: R. C. Booth, Cedar Rapids, pres. re-elected; Sam Eastlack, Schaller, vice-pres.; director to fill unexpired term of the new vice-pres., William C. Walker, Ogden; directors for three years, Art Murray, Bancroft (re-elected), Pirl Bourret, Fort Dodge, and G. W. Spurgeon, Galva. Hold-over directors are Hugh Hale, Royal; George Potgeter, Steamboat Rock; Elmer Harris, Williamsburg; Columbus Hayes, Mount Pleasant, and Leland Miller, Cedar Rapids.

PRES. BOOTH re-assumed the chair, thanked the delegates, and the convention was adjourned *sine die*.

#### Dutch Lunch

The annual Dutch Lunch followed the closing session, sausage, ham, potato salad, sandwiches, relishes, coffee and beer. Delegates gathered at the large, round tables, visited long after their food had been consumed, before taking the trail for home.

#### Permanent Com'ites Appointed

Convention and ass'n com'ites were appointed well in advance of the convention this year, preparing com'ite men for the duties they had to perform. The only temporary com'ites, whose duties ended with the business of the convention, were the nominating and resolutions com'ites.

THE NOMINATING COM'ITE consisted of Hugh Hale, Royal, chairman; George Schissel, Varina; Clyde Smith, Grundy Center; O. B. Moorhouse, Glidden; George Potgeter, Steamboat Rock; Wallace Lerigo, Davenport; and M. S. Stokely, Des Moines.

THE RESOLUTIONS COM'ITE consisted of G. W. Spurgeon, Galva, chairman; Ray Tierney, Bouton; Harm Peters, Cedar Rapids; Ray Beltz, Conrad; John Potgeter, Eagle Grove; Frank Milligan, Jefferson; L. H. Adams, Lake City, and W. G. Daugherty, Varina.

OTHER com'ites are of a permanent character, with specific duties to consider in developments in Iowa's grain and feed trade thru the coming year.

#### Exhibits

Several exhibits of machinery and equipment were located in the ante-room to the conven-

tion hall, near the registration desk, and attended by representatives of the manufacturers (as listed in the attendance record). They included:

KEWANEE Machinery & Conveyor Co.: A tableful of literature.

FAIRBANKS, Morse & Co.; A. Printomatic device on a dial scale stand, and a main lever and bearing from the Fairbanks Type S truck scale.

SUPERIOR Scale Co.: A series of four scale beams of different types demanded in the grain trade, including the new direct-reading, type-registering beam for truck scales, and a bearing from a truck scale.

#### Hawkeye Convention Notes

A meeting of the officers and board of directors at the close of the convention selected Sioux City as the place for the ass'n's next convention.

ABOUT 50 wives and sweethearts of grain dealers, together with ladies from the local grain and allied trades, made the banquet and the dance a colorful affair.

AN INNOVATION that met with the approval of all delegates was a large card on the wall near the registration desk, showing the room numbers of commission and machinery firms who desired such listing.

ABOUT 50 DELEGATES enjoyed a visit to the George P. Sexauer & Son seed plant, where they inspected the latest types of seed handling and cleaning machinery in operation. Transportation from the hotel was furnished by the company.

MARKETS were supplied by direct wire service to Lamson Bros. & Co.'s Parlor B, just a few steps from the registration desk, and the room was kept filled by grain dealers, who, no matter where they go, want to know what is happening to the prices of grain.

HANDSOME, leather-covered, notebooks were distributed by Cliff St. Cyr of the Hart-Carter Co.; bullet pencils were distributed by representatives of James E. Bennett & Co.; carnations were pinned on the coat lapels of visitors to the W. M. Bell Co. room. Cigars and cigarettes were plentiful wherever one went.

#### In Attendance at the Hawkeye Convention

DAVENPORT sent Joseph Loufek and Wallace Lerigo.

BROKERS from interior points in Iowa included: Edna and Ray Samuelson, Ames.

FORT DODGE sent: Pirl Bourret, E. L. Dwyer, C. A. Bulpitt, George Christensen, and C. D. Thorsen.

CEDAR RAPIDS representatives were: E. L. Escher, Leland C. Miller; Steve and Tudor Wilder; W. G. Hottensen, Donald W. Kleitsch, W. L. Musker, C. A. Davis and R. C. Booth.

## Complete Insurance Coverage

# Grain Elevators, Mercantile, Dwellings, Autos & Trucks

## WESTERN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Hubbell Building

Des Moines, Iowa

DAVE MILLIGAN, Mgr.



H. L. DANNEN came from St. Joseph.

E. H. RUDLOFF came from Canton, S. D.

HARRY B. OLSON represented himself and his line of grain testing equipment.

SEED interests included L. A. Boswell, B. W. Jay, E. C. Clark, S. M. Wertz, E. H. Sexauer, and L. J. Wahl.

INSURANCE interests were D. O. Milligan, and Jack Westerfield, of the Western Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

CROP REPORTERS present were E. H. Miller, Shields & Co., and C. M. Galvin, James E. Bennett & Co.

GUY F. LUKE, Luke Grain Co., represented Peoria. Ford P. Eshleman came from East St. Louis.

MILWAUKEE interests included: Bill Young, William P. Connor, C. A. Thomas, and Frank B. Bell.

SIOUX CITY representatives included H. L. Jackson, James C. Mullaney, W. H. Marriott, Paul Larson, J. B. Roberts, and S. A. McMaster.

L. C. WEBSTER, sec'y, Northwest Country Elevator Ass'n, and A. F. Nelson, sec'y, Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota, were among the visitors.

CONTRACTORS represented were J. H. Tillotson of Van Ness Construction Co.; Carl Younglove, Dale M. Newell, and "Buck" Williams.

FEED RETAILERS and small mills included: Raymond Wolfe, Deep River; George W. Schaaf, Des Moines; E. H. Huibregtse, Monticello; H. A. Kemp, Rose Hill; Milton Liggett, Seymour.

DES MOINES representatives included Dolliver Kent, J. C. Lake, W. C. Fuller, W. H. Harter, Arthur E. Frank, A. V. Tischer, C. E. Sandberg, C. W. Tussing, M. S. Stokely, and Guy Grimes.

OMAHA sent E. J. Willson, Charles Knapp, W. D. Hart, F. C. Bell, Vincent A. Lake and T. Frank Drummy (Cargill, Inc.); Bernie Holmquist, J. G. Oertel & A. L. Brown (Bartlett Frazier Co.); John W. Redick, H. B. Waller.

MINNEAPOLIS sent: Harry G. Cowan, Otto F. Bast, and L. L. Crosby. Other Minnesota points were represented by G. H. Homme, Kerkhoven; W. J. Green, Lakefield; W. J. Morrison (Cargill, Inc.), Fairmont.

MACHINERY representatives were H. H. Ingram and A. N. Eastman, of Fairbanks, Morse & Co.; E. W. Mueller, Strong-Scott Co.; W. C. Lamb, Kewanee Machinery & Conveyor Co.; L. G. Strumbaugh, Superior Scale Co.; Cliff St. Cyr, Hart-Carter Co.; B. O. Overland.

KANSAS CITY representatives were W. D. Smith, Cargill, Inc.; Jim Young, Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co.; B. J. O'Dowd, Moore-Seaver Grain Co.; E. M. Summers, Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc.; W. R. Scott, sec'y Board of Trade; G. A. Aylesworth, Luke J. Byrne, P. G. Hale, L. C. Worth, and Frank M. Ward.

CHICAGO representatives and representatives of Chicago firms included J. A. Schmitz, Board of Trade Weighmaster, and Clarence Henry, director of Education for the Board of Trade; L. A. Douglass, and John J. Coffman, E. W. Bailey & Co.; C. F. Swanson, Bartlett Frazier Co.; Jack Brennan; S. A. Steensen, Kenny B. Pierce, C. M. Galvin, James E. Bennett & Co.; M. A. Swanson, and Arthur J. Pollak, Hulburd, Warren & Chandler; A. M. Voorhies, "Art" Torkelson, W. H. Sievert, George E. Booth, Lamson Bros. & Co.; Ed Praeger, Harry R. Sawyer, E. H. Miller, George W. Altorfer, and M. L. Vehon.

FEED, salt, and feed ingredient manufacturers, wholesalers and jobbers included W. T. Barr, M. M. Stiverson, J. M. Tudor, C. M. Stormes, Ed. W. Davis, Walter C. Berger, Jack Pooley, Charles C. Ash, L. A. Gras,

Louis E. Armstrong, Neil F. Hinds, Geo. F. Somerville, Ralph N. Wilkinson, H. F. Watkins, J. A. Goranson, Carl G. Orsinger, H. W. Swanson (White Laboratories).

Country shippers in attendance included: Vern Danilson, Adel; John Cernich, Albia; A. E. Anderson, Algona; K. W. Brandt, Allison; Edgar Schuelke, Alta; A. H. Griffith, Ames; S. L. Dilly, Aplington; R. W. Whitney and A. J. Fraser, Aurelia; W. A. Murray, Bancroft; Mike Dozler, Bayard; Hoyt E. Buttolph, Bennett; Floyd Peterson, Berkley; Ross L. Baird and E. M. Samuelson, Boone; Ray U. Tierney, Bouton; Harold R. Lindberg, Boxholm; A. J. Graham, Breda; Herman J. Harms, Brunsville;

Ellis J. Mueller, Calamus; C. L. Knox, Casey; H. E. McBurney, Cedar; W. L. Matus, Cedar Rapids; J. S. Stewart, Clarion; L. B. Darling, Cleghorn; B. O. Sweet, Clemons; J. E. Hale and C. R. Stone, Collins; Robert Jack, Colo; William Grettenburg, Coon Rapids; John Hinch, Corning; J. J. Brakke, Cylinder; J. H. Burnett, Dallas Center; Otto Krumm, Dana;

Howard M. Holgevoid, W. E. Lowry and John Potgeter, Eagle Grove; Laurence M. Jensen and Francis T. Shadle, Estherville; Miss Tiedeman, Fonda; Walter L. Weiss, Fort Dodge; George W. Spurgeon and G. R. Spurgeon, Galva; Lyle Loresen, Garwin; L. S. Dawson, Gilbert; M. C. Rucker, Gladstone; O. B. Moorhouse, Glidden; F. A. State, Grinnell; J. Clyde Smith, Grundy Center; E. O. Weep, Haverhill; A. J. Harbor, Henderson; J. F. Miller and Wayne T. Miller, Humboldt; L. T. Larson, Huxley; Will Bottke, Iowa Falls; Fred Ruhs, Irwin;

G. R. Clark, Jamaica; F. D. Milligan and G. F. Neel, Jefferson; A. E. Kalseim, Jewell; A. Sterner, Jordan; B. G. Sniffin, Kamrar; R. C. Fleck, Kilduff; F. M. Rogers, Ladora; L. H. Adams and H. J. Mighell, Lake City; F. C. Bitter, Langdon; J. F. Gebers, Lincoln; J. Lindebak and A. W. Froning, Luverne; H. B. Booknau, Malcom; Gerhard Larson, Manson; Ed Glentzer, Marengo; Jack Levy and Joe Kopel, Marshalltown; John W. Walters, Montour; C. F. Hayes, Mount Pleasant; C. L. Gifford and John De Jong, Nevada; A. B. Traeder, Odebolt; Ralph Sprague, Oelwein; W. C. Walker and L. F. Garland, Ogden; H. W. Talbott, Osceola; R. L. Gifford, Oxford;

W. E. Boots, Panora; Roberi Froning, Parkersburg; E. G. Booher, Prairie City; Charles A. Martin, Patterson; Roy Bennett and George J. Rohwer, Paullina; R. M. Connors, Perry; Basil Deegan, Peterson; A. E. White, Popejoy;

M. C. Peterson, Randall; C. H. Moeller, Reinbeck; Fred C. Peitersen, Ringsted; W. L. Swanson, Rodney; Ben Knudston, Roland; A. L. Anderson, Rossie; Hugh D. Hale, Royal; E. M.

Galbraith, Sac City; Sam W. Eastlack, Schaller; Frank D. Byers, Sergeant Bluff; H. Ryan, Sioux Rapids; Howard A. Wilson, Spencer; Henry W. Boyenga and George Potgeter, Steamboat Rock; Harry Straight, Storm Lake; S. J. Willson, Stout; V. Wehrle, Taintor; R. L. Beale, Tama; J. T. McNally and John W. Walters, Toledo; George Schissel, Varina; E. S. Yeisley, Victor; F. S. Pierson, Villisca; J. F. Hemmings, Washington; H. Frerichs, Wellsburg; Ed Hildman, Wesley; J. A. Olson and J. T. Greenfield, West Bend; H. L. Moorhead, West Branch.

## Modern Cribbed Elevator at Marietta, Minn.

Marietta Lac Qui Parle County, Minn., on the M. & St. L. R. R., is not a large village but it has superior facilities to serve the farmers of adjacent territory. Its new modern grain elevator has storage room for 40,000 bus and its show room displays an attractive line of feeds throughout the year. Commodious bins carry a full line of coal. The owner, the Pacific Grain Co., maintains headquarters at Minneapolis. R. J. McCabe is general manager.

This new cribbed elevator is divided into 16 bins. It has a full basement and a leg fitted with Minneapolis "V" buckets and a 10 H.P. motor for power. A 20 ton scale is used in the driveway fitted with a Strong-Scott dump for receiving purposes. A Howe hopper scale is used for weighing shipments.

A large warehouse was built at the rear of this elevator for serving merchandise in the way of feeds, etc. In the rear of the warehouse is a coal shed 100' long.

The office building attached to the driveway is fitted with a store front and fixtures, such as shelves, counters, etc., for retaining feeds. At the rear of this office is a warehouse for storing merchandise.

The foundations are of reinforced concrete and the whole structure is covered with galvanized iron.

The T. E. Ibberson Co. designed and built the plant.



Modern 40,000-bu. Elevator at Marietta, Minn.



# Service Work on Electrical Equipment

By C. M. PARK, Engineer, Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau

The key to the satisfactory operation of a grain handling plant during the harvest season is power equipment in proper condition to handle the heavy seasonal load. The records of the Mill Mutual Insurance Companies indicate that failures of electric power equipment are most likely to occur during the season of heaviest loads, and a failure at such a time is extremely inconvenient and expensive. A high percentage can be prevented by a little intelligent attention to the normal service needs of the equipment.

**Motor Bearings:** Everyone who drives an automobile knows that he must have the old winter oil and grease drained and flushed out of the engine and the transmission and differential in the spring, and that the winter lubricants must be replaced with lubricants suitable for summer driving. If he fails to do this, he knows he is in for some trouble before the summer is over, and he may have to be towed in for expensive repairs.

Electric motor bearings are just as susceptible to improper care as are the bearings in a car, and the cost of motor repairs added to the loss of business and good-will from the interruption of plant operation may result in a total cost many times greater. When it is remembered that only a few thousandths of an inch wear in a motor bearing will be likely to cause the burn-out of the motor, the great importance of bearing maintenance becomes evident.

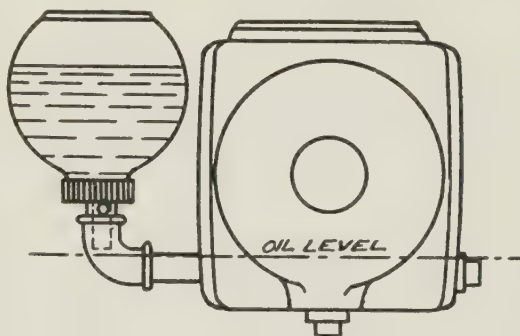
Motors equipped with anti-friction bearings need to have the winter grease carefully cleaned out, and the bearings thoroughly washed and flushed out with light motor oil or distillate (kerosene is likely to produce a gummy residue, and gasoline or naphtha are altogether too dangerous to use for cleaning bearings). Before replacing the bearing cap, the housing should be packed about one-third full of the proper grade of grease for summer use. Particular care should be taken to prevent dirt or grit being introduced into the bearing with the grease. If the bearing and the grease retainers are in good condition, one packing of high grade grease should be sufficient for the season.

In the case of sleeve bearing motors, the clearance between rotor and stator should be carefully checked with a suitable thickness gauge (feeler), and if this measurement indicates any appreciable wear in the bearings, the bearing bushings should be replaced. This work should be done by a competent motor repair man. If the bearings are not worn enough to need replacement, the old oil should be drained out and the oil reservoir thoroughly flushed out with light motor oil or distillate. The drain plug should then be replaced and the reservoir filled to the proper level with the correct grade of oil for summer use. The cover plate or cap over the inspection opening for the oil ring on each bearing should be carefully replaced to guard against the entrance of dust into the bearing, and the bearing end cap and the cap of the oil filling fitting should be inspected to make sure they are in good condition and tightly closed.

It must be remembered that contamination of the oil with dust and dirt will seriously shorten the life of the bearings, and will increase the likelihood of bearing failure and motor burn-out. It is important not only that dust caps and seals be kept tight and in good condition, but that all dirt and dust be carefully wiped from the oil fitting whenever oil is added to the bearing. Many plant operators have solved the problem of lubricating motor bearings of the ring oiling type by installing inexpensive constant-level oilers. The well-known bottle

oiler may be converted to a constant-level oiler by removing the feed rod and mounting the bottle as shown in the illustration herewith. The addition of a good grade of concentrated colloidal graphite to the oil will provide excellent insurance against abnormal bearing wear, and will help to reduce the operating temperature of the bearings.

**Windings:** The condition of motor windings has an important bearing on the probability of motor failure during the busy season. Between 10% and 15% of the electrical energy supplied to the motor is converted into heat in



Bottle Oiler as a Constant Level Oiler.

the windings and in the iron cores of the rotor and stator. This heat must be continuously dissipated or the motor will become overheated, and excessive temperatures will cause rapid deterioration of the insulation on the windings. If the temperature becomes sufficiently high, the insulation will be charred, and breakdown will probably occur immediately. During the busy summer season, motors are likely to be carrying full loads more or less continuously, and high summer temperatures reduce the rate at which this heat can be dissipated. It is extremely important, therefore, that nothing be allowed to interfere with the dissipation of heat from the windings and from the frame of the motor.

In open type motors, dust accumulations in and on the windings will seriously affect the rate of heat radiation in two ways. A layer of dust is a good heat insulator and will cut down the heat transfer efficiency between the windings and the cooling air passing over them. This would necessitate the circulation of additional cooling air for the proper removal of heat, but the layer of dust actually has the opposite effect by filling the spaces between the turns of wire in the windings and by obstructing the passage of cooling air through the windings and through the ventilating passages in the motor. A large percentage of motor burn-out in the midst of the busy summer season can be traced directly to accumulations of dust and dirt which have covered the windings with a layer of heat insulation, and in addition, have cut down the circulation of cooling air.

Much trouble from motor failures can be avoided by keeping the motor windings and the passages for the cooling air clean and free from accumulations of dust and dirt. During the spring overhauling, motors should be dismantled and all accumulations of dust and dirt should be removed. Frequently, it will be found that the accumulations will have become packed so hard that they will have to be dug out, and often it will be found that the use of excessive amounts of oil in the bearings has filled the windings with oil-soaked accumulations that are difficult

to remove. When windings have been allowed to get in such condition, it is advisable that the motor be sent to a reliable motor repair shop for complete overhauling. Great care must be used in removing caked dust and dirt to avoid damage to the insulation, and oil-soaked accumulations usually have to be soaked out with suitable solvents. After such a cleaning, it is necessary that the windings be dipped in insulating compound and carefully baked to put the machine back in safe operating condition. This job should be done under the supervision of an experienced motor repair man.

Such cleaning and overhauling is relatively expensive, but it is much cheaper than a re-winding job which will be necessary if the motor fails in service, and will take considerably less time. When motors have been permitted to get into a condition where complete overhauling is necessary, it is much better to have the job done during a slack operating period than to let it go and face the probability of a burn-out in the midst of the busy season.

All of this trouble can be avoided by the use of approved types of enclosed motor, and with such motors it is necessary only that the ventilating air passages be cleaned out periodically to make sure they have not become clogged. Periodic cleaning of the air passages and seasonal cleaning and repacking of the anti-friction bearings are all that is necessary to keep motors of this type in condition for continuous operation year in and year out. However, where open motors are installed, annual service costs can be materially reduced, and shut-downs from burn-out during periods of heavy operation can be minimized if a regular schedule of cleaning and oiling is followed throughout the year.

Compressed air is the most effective means for cleaning motors without taking them apart, and should be used whenever it is available. In many plants, compressed air is used for the operation of truck dumps, for inflating automobile and truck tires, or for a number of other purposes. Half-inch air lines can be run to points within reach of motors without great expense, and an air hose fitted with a suitable shut-off nozzle should be used to carry the air from the nearest air valve to the motor. The hose should be long enough to permit blowing the motor from all sides. In using compressed air, care should be taken not to damage the insulation of the motor by too powerful a blast at close quarters, but the entire motor should be gone over to make sure all dust has been dislodged from the windings and from the air passages. If compressed air is not available, fair results can be obtained with a high-speed motor driven blower, but because of the much lower air velocities developed by a blower of this type, they are not effective in dislodging packed accumulations of dust and dirt and must be used at much more frequent intervals to maintain a reasonably satisfactory standard of cleanliness. Hand bellows and brushes are of almost no value in cleaning dust and dirt from motors.

The frequency with which thorough blowing is necessary will depend on the conditions under which the individual motor operates. In general, blowing should be often enough to prevent the formation of any appreciable accumulations on the windings or in the air passages. It must be remembered that dust will accumulate in an open motor much faster than it will accumulate on near-by stationary surfaces because of the relatively large volume of air circulated through the motor by its ventilating fans. Irregularities and turns in the air passages and the narrow circulation spaces through the windings reduce the velocity of the cooling air and cause the precipitation of any dust it may contain. Consequently, a motor may accumulate dust rapidly even when there appears to be very little floating dust in the surrounding air. With some motors, a satisfactory standard of cleanliness may be maintained by blowing once a week. With others, it may be necessary to blow out the dust once a day, and in some cases, blowing every hour would not be sufficient to keep the motor clean. Wherever a motor cannot be



kept clean by blowing it once a day, it is advisable to replace it with a motor of the enclosed type if the inconvenience and expense of burn-outs are to be avoided.

**Other Troublemakers:** Bad contacts in motor starters have been responsible for many motor burn-outs. When contacts become burned and pitted, the voltage to the motor is reduced, and if the condition is bad enough, the motor may even operate single phase. Starter contacts should be inspected at frequent intervals, particularly where such contacts operate under oil, and should be dressed down with a file or replaced whenever evidence of appreciable burning is found. In manual starters, contact burning can be materially reduced by careful adjustment of the contacts to make sure all open or close simultaneously, and in oil-break starters, high grade circuit breaker oil maintained at the proper level and kept clean will reduce contact burning.

**Fuses** should be taken apart and inspected at regular intervals. A number of cases of faulty motor operation have been traced to defective fuses or poor contact with the fuse receptacle. Contact surfaces under the ends of fuse links should be clean and free from burning, and the links should be tightened down securely with a wrench or screw-driver when the fuse is assembled. Frequent blowing of fuses is a decided inconvenience during the rush season, and can usually be avoided if the fuses are carefully gone over and put in good condition in the spring.

The practice of increasing or doubling the fuse links seldom results in any improvement in fuse performance, and is highly dangerous to the motors and wiring which are depending on the fuse for overcurrent protection. Where fuse contacts have become loosened and where contact pressure is weak, local heating is likely to develop, and this will lead to frequent fuse blowing. The remedy is the replacement of the defective contacts or the use of one of the several types of fuse clamps now on the market. When fuses start to blow, it is a sure sign of trouble, and a competent electrician should be called in to locate and correct the trouble before it becomes serious.

The proper operation of overload relays is valuable protection against motor burn-outs, and they should not be overlooked during the spring overhauling. Any of the older type dashpot relays should receive particular attention since they exhibit a consistent tendency to get out of order. Care should be taken to make sure the plungers are not stuck in the dashpots and that the contacts are in good condition.

Motor terminal connections have been the source of considerable trouble, and it is advisable to remove the covers from all terminal connection boxes and to examine the insulation on the connections. Space in terminal boxes is

usually limited, and the crowding of the leads and connections into the boxes frequently causes damage to the insulation. Grounded conductors in terminal boxes will result in leakage currents which have been known to shock people and to kill horses, and a number of mysterious fires under the siding of iron clad houses have been traced to leakage currents originating in motor terminal boxes. Often such grounds occur after the installation has been in use for a number of years and are the result of gradual wear caused by the vibration of the motor. Where vibration is particularly bad, as with the motors driving grinders, grounds in terminal boxes can often be avoided by lining the boxes with live rubber from an old inner tube.

The inspectors for the Mill and Elevator Mutual Insurance Companies are trained in the inspection of electrical equipment, and their suggestions for the maintenance and repair of such equipment are well worth following. They are competent to give sound advice on problems of electrical installation and maintenance and serious electrical troubles can be avoided by following that advice.

## Supply Trade

**Chicago, Ill.**—M. E. Crosby, formerly in charge of the local office of the Nicholson Co., has returned to Burrell Engineering & Const. Co. and to his former position as chief engineer.

**Omaha, Neb.**—We had a dandy lot of snow and sleet and rain and it is really soaking into the ground as the snow is melting slowly. Prospects for a good year are very bright. B. A. P. Olsen, Hall Distributor Co.

**Muncy, Pa.**—Bulletin 2,000 just issued by Sprout, Waldron & Co. illustrates and describes in complete detail the company's new Simplex Pellet Mill. Readers of Grain & Feed Journals interested in this equipment should send to the company for a copy of this bulletin.

**Calgary, Sask.,** April 26—Encouraged by better crop prospects, all major grain elevator companies in Alberta plan an extensive repair and replacement program this year. It was estimated at least \$500,000 would be spent in the Province's 1,700 elevators.

**Schenectady, N. Y.**—A new line of combination reversing switches which employ air circuit breakers has been developed by the General Electric Co., particularly suitable for use where short-circuit protection for individual

motors is desirable and as a means of disconnecting the power-supply line to switch and motor.

**Minneapolis, Minn.**—The Strong-Scott Mfg. Co. is distributing its new catalog 38G, which gives information, with illustrations, of a major portion of its extensive line of grain elevator, feed and flour mill machinery, power transmission equipment and supplies. The catalog is informative and should prove useful to all operators of these plants. A copy will be sent to Journal's readers upon request to the company.

**Minneapolis, Minn.**—Richard J. Gerber, associated with his father in the J. J. Gerber Sheet Metal Works, was critically injured April 26 when his automobile tore off a four-pipe iron guard railing and plunged 30 feet from a railroad viaduct. His right leg was severed by the end of one of the pipes which was driven through the radiator into the driver's compartment of the car. His left leg was broken and he suffered numerous lacerations about the body. Altho wedged into the car and suffering severely from his injuries, Gerber secured an extension cord, which was in the car, made a tourniquet and stopped the flow of blood, thus saving his life. His father, A. W. Gerber, reports his son now out of danger and improving rapidly.

**Chicago, Ill.**—Fairbanks, Morse & Co. has announced the formal opening of its display room on the first floor of the modernized and renamed Fairbanks-Morse building at 600 S. Michigan Ave. Dominating the exhibit is a ten-ton, eight-cylinder Diesel engine for marine service. Grouped about this are electrical machinery, pumps, scales, railroad and farm equipment, household appliances, automatic coal burners and air conditioners—products that are manufactured in Fairbanks-Morse factories throughout the country and sold all over the world. The exhibit room is geometrical rather than moderne in architecture, and a power motif is carried out by a gear design in the floor. The color scheme of the entire display is aluminum with vermilion trim. The company early in January moved its general offices to this new location. Fairbanks Morse executive, sales and departmental offices now occupy the first five floors of the building, totalling about 60,000 sq. ft. of floor space.

## A Good Elevator Head Design

So many fires start in the elevator leg that the Grain Dealers Fire Insurance Co. offers an improved design for the head of the elevator, shown in the engraving herewith.

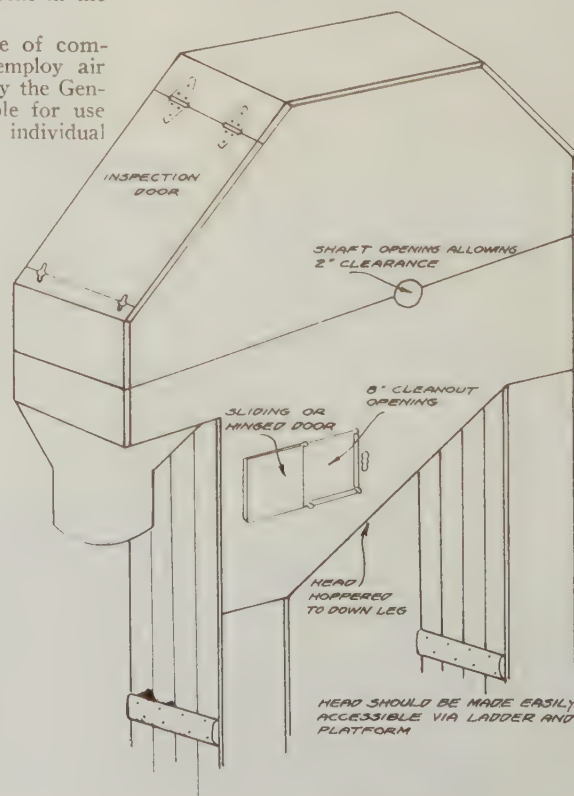
By providing doors in the head to permit inspection of the interior it is possible to discover something that needs adjustment.

By giving the shaft passing thru the head a clearance of 2 inches, riding of the head shaft on the head, or the head bearing down on the shaft can be avoided, removing one cause of friction.

An overloaded leg may slow down until the momentum of the cups passing over the pulley is not sufficient to throw the grain clear of the down leg and it will drop down the back leg to cause a choke. When the belt stops and the head pulley goes on turning the friction generates heat and may start a fire.

The inverted V-shaped strut board is not approved, as it fails to direct the grain into the down leg, and settling of the house will permit the head pulley to ride the top edge of the V. Instead it is recommended that the strut board slope from one leg to the other at an angle of not less than 45 degrees.

Even with a well designed strut board shucks, silks and cobs from the corn handled may pack into a compact mass in the hopper. To remove this it is advisable to have clean-cut openings in the side of the hopper about 8 inches wide. Sometimes it is convenient to have the entire top of the elevator head hinged to enable thoro inspection of the interior.



Design for an Elevator Head.



# Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

## CALIFORNIA

Hynes, Cal.—Fred O. Williams and Bill Poe have opened a grain office in Hynes.

Turlock, Cal.—Ray Conyers, local feed store operator, installed a one-ton capacity feed mixer.

Chowhilla, Cal.—Roy Stritt, feed and poultry dealer, may build a warehouse in the near future.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The Globe Grain & Milling Co. named H. N. Laine, manager of the company's Los Angeles plant, to membership on the board of directors April 28.

Norwalk, Cal.—Adolph Weinberg of Ontario has purchased the Williams Bros. Grain & Milling Co.'s plant here, which he will operate under the name of the Coast Grain Co. Mr. Weinberg has taken over the plant, valued at \$60,000, and will carry on a wholesale and retail grain and feed business.

Red Bluff, Cal.—The completion of Macy & Co.'s new feed mill, representing a five figure investment, was celebrated by open house April 28. Interested livestock and poultry men were guests of the management. The entire rear portion of the first, second and third floors of the plant was utilized to house the equipment for the new department. Complete milling machinery, enabling the company to do all its own, as well as custom grinding, mixing, cleaning and steam barley rolling has been installed. A new semi-automatic packer was installed to speed up sacking. Other improvements to the plant included an addition to the warehouse for storage of hay, fertilizer, etc.; an open inside driveway and a covered loading platform on the south side of the main building. All outside surface will receive a coat of aluminum paint. Axel B. Johnson is manager.

## CANADA

Port Colborne, Ont.—Three lake vessels were tied up here May 2 when men employed on part-time jobs at the government elevator went on strike. About 85 men were involved in the walk-out, in which the International Longshoremen's Union seeks increased pay rates and time and a half for over-time, Sundays and holidays.

## COLORADO

Sterling, Col.—The annual meeting of the Colorado Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held at Sterling June 25.—J. W. Campbell, sec'y.

LaJunta, Col.—George Ady, former head of the Ady & Crowe Mercantile Co. of Denver, is now connected with Ady & Milburn, Inc., here, handling grain, feed and hay.

Denver, Col.—The Day & Crow Mercantile Co. is under new management, W. J. Robinson of the Colorado Grain & Bean Co., Sterling, Col., being the new manager. J. E. Crowe, connected with the local firm for a number of years, is assistant manager. George Ady, former head of the company, is now connected with Ady & Milburn, Inc., which handles hay, grain and feed at La Junta, Col.

## ILLINOIS

Argenta, Ill.—The A. & O. Grain Co. recently installed a new diesel engine.

Haldane, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is now being managed by F. P. Brown.

Tinley Park, Ill.—Calumet high speed cups are being installed by H. T. Brueggemann.

Karnak, Ill.—N. F. Wilson, local feed man, recently installed a new feed mixer of 500 lbs. capacity.

Berwyn, Ill.—The Western Feed & Supply Co. recently installed a new feed mixer of 1,000 lbs. capacity.

Niantic, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently installed a new 20-ton scale with a platform 34 x 10 ft.

Oscro, Ill.—Wakey Bros. is equipping its elevator with a new 14-inch Atlas rubber covered elevator belt.

Steward, Ill.—The Steward Grain & Lumber Co. is equipping its plant with a Howell Duplex Safety Manlift.

Rowe (Pontiac p.o.), Ill.—John Jacobson recently purchased a new Soweigh Heavy Duty Motor Truck Scale.

Minier, Ill.—The Mindale Grain Co. is equipping its driveway with a set of Howell Improved Sectional Steel Dump Grates.

Harmon, Ill.—The Frank A. Grimes Elevator is removing an air lift and will install a Little Giant Electric Overhead Lift.

Creston, Ill.—E. H. Farley is installing a 20 ton Soweigh Heavy Duty Motor Truck Dump scale with a 34x9 ft. platform.

Wenona, Ill.—The Garfield Grain & Coal Co. is equipping its elevator with a new 14-inch Atlas rubber covered bucket belt.

Shirley, Ill.—The Shirley Farmers Elvtr. Co. is installing a Little Giant Electric Lift. Eikenberry Const. Co. is doing the work.

Chestnut, Ill.—Loren Kiser of Decatur, who was manager for two years of one of the Hervey City Grain Co. elevators, near Decatur, is the new manager for the Farmers Grain Co. elevator here.

Chestnut, Ill.—Loren Kiser of Decatur, who was manager for two years of one of the Hervey City Grain Co. elevators, near Decatur, is the new manager for the Farmers Grain Co. elevator here.

Peoria, Ill.—Building of a steel wall and the dredging of the harbor in front of the new Riverside elevator will start soon. The property is leased by the Continental Grain Corp. from the U. S. Farm Credit Bureau.

Knoxville, Ill.—LaVergne DeWitt DeForest, son of D. D. DeForest of Galesburg and employed by his father as manager of the Knoxville Grain Elvtr. Co., was united in marriage to Miss Dorothy Irene Sharer of Galesburg, Apr. 24. He and his bride will reside here.

Holcomb, Ill.—We have sold our Holcomb branch elevator, yard, lumber, coal and building supply business to the Smith-Raff Elvtr. Co., giving possession Apr. 28. They will install new equipment and make improvements.—A. H. Holcomb, Holcomb-Dutton Lumber Co., Sycamore.

Bement, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Co. recently installed a new cleaning machine for cleaning field seeds and grain. William Fleming, manager, who was stricken with apoplexy last summer, is still confined to his bed, but is gaining slowly. He directs the business thru an assistant.

White Hall, Ill.—The Whitehall Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is converting an old mill into an elevator and will dismantle its old house. A head house is being added, an elevator leg installed and bins constructed. New equipment will include a sheller, cleaner, automatic scale, and a truck dump. Eikenberry Const. Co. has the contract.

Greenview, Ill.—W. F. Allison & Son, grain dealers of Mason City, are building an elevator on the site of the one owned by the Farmers Grain Co., which was destroyed by fire the night of Jan. 6. The new plant will have a capacity of 20,000 bus. The dump will be made larger to accommodate large trucks. Paul E. Allison will be in charge.

Urbana, Ill.—Wheat grading and improvement schools have been arranged by the College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois in co-operation with the educational committee of the United States Grain Standards Administration for the following dates and places, beginning at 10:00 a. m.: May 17—Mt. Carmel, Farm Bureau Office; May 18—Belleville, Turkey Hill Grange Hall, two miles southeast of Belleville on Route 13; May 19—Jacksonville, Farm Bureau Meeting Hall; May 20—Peoria, Farm Bureau Building, 324 North Madison Ave.

Morris, Ill.—A pulley on a motor operating in the top of the Finnegan Grain Corp. elevator that became overheated and broke, scattering blazing pieces about the building, was responsible for five outbreaks of fire at the plant over a period of 18 hours April 28. The first two fires were put out by firemen, and the other three breaking out at different times from 4 p.m. to 3 a.m. were detected by a watchman and put out.

McClure, Ill.—The alfalfa mill operated by Fisher-Hillgard & Co., of Belleville, is in operation and running night and day, employing from 25 to 30 men. The new plant consists of one main building of all steel construction, approximately 120 x 30 ft., and a large warehouse. The plant stands where the Hastings Cannery formerly stood along the Mo. Pac. tracks in East McClure and represents an investment of about \$35,000.

New Canton (Pittsfield p.o.), Ill.—Charlie Kendrick, 55, employed by the New Canton Elvtr. Co., was seriously injured April 23, when he fell 45 ft. down the elevator shaft at the plant. He had gone to the second floor at the elevator to close the windows preparatory to closing the plant for the night, and in coming down the rope operating the manlift became loose, causing Mr. Kendrick to fall down the shaft. His nose was broken, his left leg broken above the knee and his right heel fractured, and he was badly bruised about the body. He was removed to a hospital and is reported as making satisfactory recovery.

Greenwich (Kankakee p.o.), Ill.—Fire destroyed the office of the Laird Grain Co. elevator early April 26, gutted the bins and damaged the equipment to the extent of \$5,000. The blaze started from an explosion in an oil stove in the office. It burned thru the single story structure into the leg between the two concrete bins. No grain was stored in the elevator at the time. Whether it will be necessary to rebuild the bins will be determined after tests are made of the concrete. They were broken and cracked in several places. A set of \$1,500 scales, installed last year, was destroyed along with office furniture and elevating machinery. The loss was covered partially, by insurance. Paul Laird stated that the elevator would be rebuilt as soon as possible.

## CHICAGO NOTES

Lee D. Hollinger, a member of the Board of Trade since 1916, died May 8.

John H. Pitt, formerly grain market analyst for Thomson & McKinnon, is now associated with the grain department staff of Sutro Bros. & Co.

John J. Bagley, for many years with Logan & Bryan, died May 7 at New York City. He had been a member of the Board of Trade for 41 years.

Andrew S. Messick became associated with Moore, McLean & McDermott May 5, at which time Messick & Co. retired from business. Mr. Messick has been a member of the Board of Trade for the last ten years.

The following have been admitted to membership in the Board of Trade: Byron W. Hunter, Omaha, Neb.; Clinton H. Haskell, pres. Beatrice Creamery Co.; James H. Edmondson, vice-pres. of Chicago Cold Storage Warehouse Co.; James A. Kidston, Chicago; Joseph H. Dimon, Jr., Columbus, Ga.; Nelson A. Emmertz, pres., Chicago Cold Storage Warehouse Co.; Harry Shere, Minneapolis, Minn.; Elmer A. Milligan, Jefferson, Ia. a partner in the firm of D. Milligan & Co., and George G. Omerly, Jr., Wyncote, Pa.

## INDIANA

Union City, Ind.—Ed. Gettinger recently purchased a Sidney Vertical Mixer.

Decatur, Ind.—Bert Bears, salesman for Reed Feed & Supply Co., was killed while driving a car on a Pennsylvania Railroad crossing April 28.—Leif.



La Crosse, Ind.—Garner Phlegley will install a Little Giant Electric Lift to handle truck grain.

Lagro, Ind.—The Lagro Equity Exchange sustained damage to its electrical equipment April 22.

Goldsmith, Ind.—The Davis Elvtr. Co. is installing a ton motor driven mixer bought of W. W. Pearson.

Clarks Hill, Ind.—The Clarks Hill elevator was purchased recently by the Lafayette Co-operative Elvtr. Co.

Clark's Hill, Ind.—Farmers Elvtr. Co. has recently installed a one-ton capacity Kelly Duplex Feed Mixer with motor drive.

Bluffton, Ind.—Meyer Milling Co. has recently purchased a one-half-ton capacity Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive.

Cicero, Ind.—The Farmers Co-operative Co. has built a garage, 28x30 ft., for two trucks; also added a ten-ton coal scale in office.—L.

Rushville, Ind.—Sunshine Feed Store recently installed an Ajacs hammer mill which was furnished them by the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

Star City, Ind.—John C. Phillips has installed a No. 32 Western Cleaner in his elevator here; also making new spouts and adding a new cup belt.—Leif.

Vevay, Ind.—The J. T. Pritchard feed mill will continue to operate, altho the flour mill has been moved by the owner to his new location at Madison, Ind.

Sims, Ind.—Glen Cartin has purchased the Bruce Haycocks elevator. Mr. Gartin managed the Goodrich Bros. elevator at Converse several years ago.—Leif.

Ockley, Ind.—William Smock, who owned the elevator at Burrows which burned recently, has purchased the Ockley elevator, owned by Haslett and Brown. Definite plans for rebuilding at Burrows are not completed yet.—Leif.

Franklin, Ind.—Property owners who sought to prevent the Franklin Grain Co. from establishing a 10,000-gal. gasoline storage tank in the residential district lost their plea. Chemists assured them the danger of explosion was slight.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently opened a blacksmith shop. William Westhoff has been placed in charge of the place. The company has also opened up a tractor and farm machinery department with Oswald Pfister in charge.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Maurice W. Champion, recently of Terre Haute, has taken a position as manager of the Indianapolis office of James E. Bennett & Co. George G. Good, former manager, became a partner in the firm of Moore, McLean & McDermott of this city.

Lake Wawasee, Ind.—Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its mid-summer convention at Sargent's hotel on Lake Wawasee Monday and Tuesday, June 20 and 21. Members are urged to keep these dates open and join in the fishing, swimming, boating and resting this outing will give them opportunity to enjoy.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

North Grove (Amboy, R.F.D.), Ind.—Frank W. Worl, 63, manager of the Santa Fe Elvtr. Co. in Peru until his resignation last February when he accepted a similar position here, died April 26 in Dukes Memorial Hospital at Indianapolis of lobar pneumonia. He had been Butler township trustee since 1922, with the exception of one term.

Bluffton, Ind.—Orville Badertscher, of Defiance, O., has been named as manager of the Hoosier Grain & Supply Co. This company has a total of five elevators of which he will serve in the new capacity. He will fill the vacancy made by the recent death of Amos Snyder. Mr. Badertscher is well known thruout northwestern Ohio, where he at one time served as pres. of the Northwestern Ohio Co-operative Elvtr. Managers' Ass'n. He will move his family to Bluffton as soon as he secures a suitable residence.

Alexandria, Ind.—A large outside cob pile provided excitement at the Charles F. Naber elevator on April 26, when the cobs and shucks became ignited and burst into flames. The fire department put out the fire; some minor damage was suffered to the adjacent coal shed.—Leif.

Rushville, Ind.—Corn cobs in the carrier from the elevator to a burner at the Arnold Orme Elevator caught fire the evening of April 27, causing slight damage. The flames had spread over about 30 ft. of the carrier when discovered by small boys, who notified the fire department.

Brookston, Ind.—Robert Bell, 74, former local grain dealer, died at his home in Lafayette April 22. Mr. Bell in 1894 formed a partnership with the late Alex Yost and they built the elevator at Barce. A few years later Mr. Bell bot his partner's interest and operated the business alone until selling out in 1903 and moving to Brookston where he purchased another elevator. In 1928 he sold the local business and retired, later making his home in Lafayette.

Bluffton, Ind.—The Francis-Clore Feed & Supply Co. has leased the old Wells County Produce building and has started operations. John V. Francis, of Greenwood, is manager of the plant and will move his family to Bluffton as soon as the school year is completed. New machinery has been installed and all kinds of life stock feeds will be manufactured. In connection with the opening, dinner was served farmers who were present for the occasion April 20 at the community building. An instructive program had been arranged for the occasion.

Madison, Ind.—J. T. Pritchard, for 20 years owner and manager of a flour and feed mill at Vevay, has moved his flour mill to Madison and with his family will make this place his future home. When his plant is in operation he will be able to furnish feeds, meal and flour, as well as feed mixing. The building occupied by the plant has been remodeled for the purpose, and foundation walls are being constructed in an addition to the mill for the installation of a new, 120-h.p. diesel engine. The plant will be known as the Madison Flour Mills. The Vevay plant will continue to operate, but only as a feed mill.

Decatur, Ind.—The Hight Elvtr. Co. is made defendant in two judgment suits aggregating \$22,771.91 filed in the Macon county circuit court April 22 by the First National Bank of St. Louis. Both suits are contained in a single petition and are based on promissory notes alleged to have been made by the elevator company. The bank alleges no interest or principal have been paid on either note, one for \$14,000 executed on Feb. 16, 1938, to have been paid April 16, the other for \$10,000 to have been made on Feb. 29, 1937, on which the petitioner alleges \$8,771.91 is still owed. J. C. Hight, former pres. of the elevator company and signer of the notes, was fatally injured in an automobile accident near Washington, Ind., Feb. 16, 1938, the same date given in the petition for execution of the \$14,000 note. It was explained the note had been made a few days before and dated ahead, which accounted for it having the same date as that on which Mr. Hight was killed.

## IOWA

Eldora, Ia.—The International Supply Co. recently installed a new 1,000 pound feed mixer.

Lenox, Ia.—L. F. Davis of the Davis Elvtr. Co. recently installed a new truck lift at his plant.

Stratford, Ia.—Calumet high speed cups are being installed by the Stratford Grain & Supply Co.

Atkins, Ia.—The Piper Grain & Milling Co. will give a complete paint job to all of its local property this spring.

Zearing, Ia.—The Fronging Grain Co. has finished reroofing and painting its elevator. Geo. Todd had the contract.

Riverside, Ia.—Piper Grain & Milling Co. plans to do some painting on its local feed sheds, office, and coal bins this spring.

Granville, Ia.—The Granville Grain Co. is installing a new 20-ton Soweigh Motor Truck Scale with steel weighbridge.

Eagle Grove, Ia.—J. H. Mahaffey, who has been in charge of the office and lumber department of the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. here, has accepted a position with the A. L. Frink Lumber Sales Co. W. E. Lowery is manager of the elevator.

Hubbard, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator Co. has installed a Western Distributor and other repairs. Geo. Todd did the work.

Chariton, Ia.—Harry B. Stewart, 71, veteran Chariton lumber and grain dealer, died April 19 in Mercy Hospital in Des Moines.

Washington, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Exchange is equipping its elevator with a new 14-inch Atlas rubber covered bucket belt.

Slater, Ia.—The Munn Lumber Co. is reroofing part of its elevator and painting the elevator and crib. Geo. Todd has the contract.

Buffalo Center, Ia.—John J. Van Gerpen, feed dealer, has installed a complete feed manufacturing plant in his new 40 x 80 ft. building.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—Samuel Rabiner has moved from his old location to a new one on Central Ave. He operates the Rabiner Feed & Seed Co.

Laurens, Ia.—Piper Grain & Milling Co. has its local plant in readiness for spring and summer business, having iron clad the elevator last fall.

Alta, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. & Supply Co. is improving its plant with the installation of Atlas rubber covered bucket belting and Calumet high speed cups.

Newton, Ia.—D. J. Eberhardt, 85, dean of Newton's business men, died April 26, after conducting grain and coal business for sixty years in the city.—L. A. G.

Lake Park, Ia.—The Farmers Exchange is equipping its new house with a Clow-Winter Direct Connected geared head drive, with a 10 h.p. G. E. Motor.

Gilbert, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator is doing some repairing on the elevator; a new leg, cups and belt are part of the improvements being made by George Todd.

Mingo, Ia.—The Clark-Brown Grain Co. of Nevada, Ia., is installing a new 13-inch Atlas rubber covered elevator belt and 12-inch Salem cups in its local station.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—The Kell Products Co., manufacturers of stock feed, has opened for business here. C. E. Kell heads the company, which has been operating in Waterloo.

Jamaica, Ia.—Thieves recently entered the Clark & Son elevator office getting loot of small value for their trouble. Several other business places were also entered.—Art Torkelson.

Postville, Ia.—Manager Lloyd Bruce recently announced construction will begin soon on a 20x36-ft. addition to the north end of the present warehouse of the Bruce Feed Mill.

Boone, Ia.—The main elevator and warehouses of the Farmers Cooperative Elevator & Livestock Co. have been improved by a heavy coat of aluminum paint. C. F. Danilson is manager.

Erickson (Boone R.F.D. 2), Ia.—We plan construction this summer of an engine house to cover the gasoline engine that runs our elevator.—E. E. Fenner, Erickson Cooperative Elvtr. & Live Stock Co.

Boone, Ia.—The Boone Grain Co. recently was sold to R. Baird of Carthage, Mo., who will operate it as the Baird Grain Co. Mr. Samuelson of the Boone Grain Co. is planning to go to California.—A. G. T.

Zaneta (Hudson p.o.), Ia.—Piper Grain & Milling Co. has just completed electrifying its Zaneta plant. The company plans to repaint its feed warehouse, cement house, coal bins and corn crib at its local plant also.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—Recent improvements on the local Scouler-Bishop Grain Co. terminal elevator include the installation of a new car puller and the placing of a new galvanized iron roof on the annex. The Van Ness Construction Co. held the contract.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—D. E. Edison, sec'y of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, reported that 83 of 91 grain elevators enrolled in the ass'n showed a profit on the last year's operations and 39 of the companies had a gain of \$3,000 or more; of these 39, 23 showed gains of over \$5,000.

## LIBERTY GRAIN BLOWERS

fill cars to capacity without inside scooping in 1½ to 2 hours. Saves expense of scooping labor, and loads more cars per day. Easily moved from place to place. The only thing for loading cars on R.R. spurs. Write for particulars.

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Wightman, Ia.—Henry W. Roetker, former Wightman grain elevator manager, was convicted April 29 by a district court jury of receiving stolen grain. Roetker was indicted in April, 1937, following the arrest of a ring of Lohreville, Ia., boys, who had been selling stolen grain.

Aplington, Ia.—We will give a complete painting job to all of our Aplington property, including two elevators, two feed houses, coal bins, office and grinder shed. At present we are building five additional coal bins to take care of our increased business at Aplington.—R. C. Booth, vice-pres. Piper Grain & Milling Co.

Dallas Center, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has started to repair its elevator. The work will include a Strong-Scott head drive, Western Boot, a 5-ply belt with Calumet Buckets, Western Distributor and steel spouts. The cupola will be raised to accommodate loading grain through the automatic scale. Geo. Todd Const. Co. has the contract.

Holland, Ia.—Jerry Peters is making general improvements in his elevator. A new leg is being installed, equipped with Winters full floating boot, Atlas rubber covered belting, Calumet buckets, and a Howell direct connected geared head drive operated by a Fairbanks motor. A Howell radial distributor and steel spouting replaces the old distributing system.

Des Moines, Ia.—Walter C. Fuller, who sold his Southwest Grain Co. interests at Hutchinson, Kan., to Roy Miller, has been appointed manager of the milling wheat department of the Des Moines Elvtr. Grain Co. He will assume his new duties June 1. Simultaneously he will reopen an office in Hutchinson, where he retained a personal Board of Trade membership as W. C. Fuller & Co.

Sioux City, Ia.—Members of the Sioux City Grain Exchange held a farewell dinner party April 28 at the Elks Cafe in honor of J. L. Baldwin and J. S. Eales. Mr. Baldwin is leaving the city and Mr. Eales will leave the group. Gifts were presented the men by C. E. McDonald and C. C. Flanley. A wedding gift was presented to R. D. Doherty by J. B. Roberts also. W. H. Marriott, sec'y, was toastmaster.

Van Meter, Ia.—We have torn down an elevator belonging to the Brenton Lumber Co. here and are now building a new house on the old site of the Des Moines Elvtr. Co., which we have purchased. The new house will be 12,000 bus. capacity and as up-to-date as is possible to make it. J. G. Williams is supervising the new building. We hope to be operating by June 15.—H. Dallam, H. Dallam & Son.

Varina, Ia.—J. P. Schissel, 67, who started in grain and livestock business at Fort Atkinson, Ia., in 1893, died April 25. Mr. Schissel sold out his Fort Atkinson business to the Farmers in 1912 and located at Adams, Minn. He retired in 1929 and moved to Minneapolis.—John E. Brennan. The deceased was a brother of George Schissel, who operates a grain elevator at Varina. His two sons manage elevators in South Dakota.

Ira, Ia.—At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Ira Elvtr. Co., by a vote of more than two-thirds of the capital stock of said corporation, it was resolved that said corporation be dissolved, the assets of the corporation be disposed of and distributed to the stockholders, after all the debts and claims against said corporation have been paid and fully satisfied. F. W. Rippey is pres. of the company and W. I. Price is sec'y.

## KANSAS

Lancaster, Kan.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n is installing a new Atlas rubber covered elevator belt.

Claudell, Kan.—The Claudell Farmers Elvtr. & Shipping Ass'n reported wind damages sustained at its plant during an April storm.

Greenleaf, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n is improving its plant with the installation of a Howell Electric Overhead Truck Lift.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Consolidated Flour Mills Co. sustained windstorm damages April 7.

Larned, Kan.—At a recent stockholders meeting of the Pawnee County Co-operative Ass'n it was voted to make the company 100 per cent co-operative.

Argonia, Kan.—Harold Haworth has taken over the management of the Hunter Milling Co. elevator which was until recently operated by P. R. McDaniel.

Elmdale, Kan.—The Trusler-Behymer Grain Co. of Emporia, is constructing an elevator here and expects to have it ready for operation for the coming harvest.

Agenda, Kan.—C. A. Lindahl, of C. A. Lindahl & Son, manager of the elevator company, passed away recently. He was a member of the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

Cawker City, Kan.—The Mitchell County Farmers Union recently installed an 8-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale and an Ehrsam Head Drive. Ben Munson & Sons did the work.

Sawyer, Kan.—Charles F. Fossey has accepted a position as manager of the Sawyer Co-operative Equity Exchange. He was coach of the Sawyer high school basketball team this year.

Paradise, Kan.—A 3,000-bu. leg using 12 x 6 inch Calumet Cups and a new Ehrsam Roller-bearing Boot was installed recently for the Morgenstern-Pyle Grain Co. by Ben Munson & Sons.

Narka, Kan.—We are giving our elevator a general overhauling and installing a Clow Winter Direct Head Drive, doubling our leg capacity.—Farmers Co-op. Grain & Supply Co., A. C. Fenel, manager.

Sylvia, Kan.—R. C. Daniels, who has been manager of the Midwest Grain Co. for the past two years, has severed his connection with the company and with Mrs. Daniels is visiting with relatives in Indiana.

Geuda Springs, Kan.—J. N. Clifton and Bert Higbee, who have been operating the Geuda Grain Co., have dissolved partnership. The firm will continue in business with Mr. Clifton as owner and manager.

Arkansas City, Kan.—We have recently put a new roof on our elevator and installed a new McCormick-Deering 50-h.p. unit for our hammer mill.—Farmers Union Co-operative Exchange, George Anderson, manager.

Adamsville (Oxford p.o.), Kan.—Midland Valley elevator was taken over May 2 by the new manager, Ray H. McDaniel of Leon, who, with H. W. McDaniel, bot the plant several weeks ago from W. H. Roberts. Mr. McDaniel will move his family here later.

Valley Center, Kan.—A contract has been let by the Valley Center Farmers Elvtr. & Mercantile Co. for the construction of eight big new concrete grain tanks, giving the company an additional capacity here of 50,000 bus. The job will be completed within 60 days.

Clay Center, Kan.—The Williamson Milling Co. has been reorganized for active operation. The mill has maintained continuous production and local service for many years past, but intends to expand its sales territory and increase production materially. J. F. Cocherell, who comes from General Mills will be active executive manager.

Sterling, Kan.—Three new steel storage tanks, with a capacity of 21,000 bus., are being erected by the Farmers Co-operative Union. They will be ready in time to take care of the new wheat crop and will about double the present capacity of the company. A new electric truck hoist is also being installed and the plant is being given a general overhauling.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n will hold its forty-first annual meeting May 16 and 17 at Hutchinson. An excellent program of vital interest to every member has been arranged for the occasion. Members are urged to make hotel reservations early at any of the city's five hotels, Bisonte, Leon, Reno, Chalmers and Stanley.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y.

Agra, Kan.—Included in the new improvements made at the Dean Grain Co. plant by Ben Munson & Sons was installation of an Ehrsam Head Drive powered by a 7½-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse totally enclosed and fan cooled motor; a new Ehrsam Roller-bearing Non-chokable Boot and a Kewanee Overhead crane type Electric Lift. The driveway was widened to 13 ft. 6 inches with 12 ft. overhead clearance.

Hutchinson, Kan.—W. C. Fuller, former head of Southwest Grain Co., has announced intention of opening an office here June 1 under the name of W. C. Fuller & Co. Mr. Fuller has become connected with Des Moines Elvtr. & Grain Co.

Millerton (Conway Springs p.o.), Kan.—C. C. Smith of the C. C. Smith Grain Co. is starting to rebuild his elevator at Millerton. It will be remodeled and enlarged to give better service to the locality. E. M. Hall is manager of the plant. Mr. Smith's other elevators are located at Conway Springs, Milton and Swell.

Greensburg, Kan.—The Security Elvtr. Co. plant is being rebuilt and remodeled. The west elevator has been torn down and some of the lumber from the structure will be used in remodeling the east elevator. All new machinery will be installed in the remodeled plant. The work will require about 30 to 40 days, according to R. C. Powers, manager. The oil warehouse will also be enlarged, he stated.

Talmage, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain & Live Stock Ass'n is installing a new 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale; new leg; cup belt and Calumet Cups, increasing elevating capacity to better than 2,400 bus. per hour; new Ehrsam Head Drive with anti-friction bearings, new anti-friction bearing boot and two new totally enclosed fan cooled motors, to be installed in accordance with Grain Dealers Mutual requirements.—R. T. Blood.

Offerle, Kan.—A complete change of management of the Offerle Co-operative Grain & Supply Co. took place May 1. Everett Hardgrove, manager of the elevator, Harry Roepka, manager of the oil department, and Fred Thorpe, manager of the implement department, all resigned. Their places have been filled by Edward Gall, formerly manager at the Bellefont elevator; Joe Werner, manager of the oil department and Emil Wetzel, manager of the implement department.

Hunter, Kan.—The Mitchell Co. Farmers Union elevator and the E. C. Wyatt Grain Co. plant are both being put in readiness for handling a bumper harvest. Each elevator is repairing bins, putting on new belts, conveyor buckets and adding new equipment that will speed up handling operations. Claude Wright of Ash Grove has been selected to be the new manager of the Farmers Union elevator. Mr. Wright has been managing an elevator at Ash Grove for the past six years.

Dodge City, Kan.—We expect to hold a series of district grain meetings beginning the latter part of May. The locations where these meetings will be held, however, are subject to change on request from members who feel that a change would increase attendance. The tentative list of meeting places selected are as follows: Pratt, McPherson, Winfield, Iola, Emporia, Horton, Clay Center, Down, Norton, Colby and Garden City.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y, Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

Athol, Kan.—The Farmers Co-Op. Grain Ass'n recently improved its handling facilities in expectation of a large crop this season. New equipment consists of a 10-h.p. head drive, new leg belt equipped with 9x5 Calumet elevator buckets, new Van Ness Distributor, new 10 bushel Richardson automatic scale, new loading out spout and a new flexible spout. The pit spouting was also repaired and a new 3-h.p. totally enclosed motor was installed to drive the air compressor. The Van Ness Construction Co. had the contract.

## KENTUCKY

Nolin, Ky.—H. H. Thompson and Toney Thompson have sold the Nolin Mill to J. R. Lawler of Munfordville, who took charge of the plant April 27.

Leitchfield, Ky.—Charles Walker has opened a feed mill business in the J. A. Kiper property in North Leitchfield. He will do all kinds of crushing and grinding of feeds and will handle a complete line of feeds and fertilizer.

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## LOUISIANA

New Orleans, La.—Operations at the public grain elevator which had been suspended since an explosion April 4, were resumed April 10 when three vessels loaded grain at the elevator thruout the day. Unloading of barges and freight cars and drying operations in the plant were also carried on. John McKay, manager, stated full operations had been resumed and all damage had been repaired.

## MICHIGAN

Carson City, Mich.—Lyon Milling Co. has installed a one-ton capacity Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer.

Alma, Mich.—Francis Marshall has been made manager of the local Michigan Bean Co. elevator. He was formerly assistant to L. A. Riedel in the company's plant at Fenton, which recently closed.

Fenton, Mich.—The Michigan Bean Co. elevator here has closed. Francis Marshall, who was employed there for the past three years, is now located at Alma, where he is manager of the company's plant at that place.

Saginaw, Mich.—Frank W. Merrick, 65, pres. of the Michigan Bean Co. since 1921, died April 30 at his home here. He was one of the organizers of the bean company and also former Michigan banking commissioner.

Hadley, Mich.—The historic Hadley Flour & Feed Mill, which is nearly 100 years old, recently changed hands when Michael Myers, of Detroit, bought it from Roy Miller. Mr. Myers will continue to operate the mill as a feed grinding center.

Plymouth, Mich.—Clarence P. Henry, director of the educational department of the Chicago Board of Trade, addressed the Kiwanis Club April 26, taking his audience behind the scenes of the world's largest grain exchange to see how it works.

Augusta, Mich.—A building used by Charles Knappen, owner of the Augusta mill, as a storage warehouse, was destroyed by fire recently. Knappen estimated his loss as approximately \$500, in baled hay and straw, fence posts and machinery.

Battle Creek, Mich.—A preliminary investigation of a complaint against the Post Products division of the General Foods Corp. was made recently by T. H. McKeon, field examiner from the Detroit office of the NLRB. The complaint, made by the Post Products local of the National Council of Grain Processors, an A. F. of L. affiliate, is that the United Post Products Employees Ass'n is a company dominated union.

## MINNESOTA

New London, Minn.—A new hammer mill is being installed in the New London mill.

North Branch, Minn.—North Branch Milling Co. on April 13 sustained windstorm damage.

Isle, Minn.—The Isle Co-op. Creamery Co. has installed a new cleaner in its feed and seed department.

Crookston, Minn.—The St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co. is installing Calumet high speed cups in its local plant.

Doran, Minn.—Elevator repairs are being made at the Kent-Doran Grain Co. by the Hogenson Construction Co.

Canton, Minn.—A new feed mixer has been installed in the Canton feed mill which is operated by C. Kingsbury & Son.

De Graff, Minn.—Fire damaged the Cargill elevator at DeGraff recently. The loss is estimated at several hundred dollars.

Crookston, Minn.—The Hogenson Construction Co. is making some changes in the plant belonging to the Crookston Milling Co.

Wheaton, Minn.—The Monarch Elvtr. Co. is equipping its plant with 11 x 6 Calumet Buckets. The new cups will increase the elevating capacity over 50 per cent.

Kennedy, Minn.—Victor Carlson, 45, agent for the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at Kennedy for nearly eight years, died suddenly on April 27.

Norwood, Minn.—The Norwood Mill Co. is speeding up its elevating capacity with the installation of Calumet High Speed Buckets.

Elmore, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is installing a Clow-Winter direct connected geared head drive operated with a Fairbanks Morse Motor.

Hamburg, Minn.—Norbert Fiebelkorn, formerly engaged in the milling business in Norwood, has taken over the management of the Hamburg feed mill.

Hitterdal, Minn.—P. P. Solum, owner of the Solum Elvtr. Co., filed for the office of county commissioner of Clay County from the second district.

Euclid, Minn.—The Northern Seed & Grain Co. elevator has been moved from Middle River to Euclid. The J. H. Fisch Co. had the moving contract.

White Bear Lake, Minn.—The White Bear Feed & Seed Co. has installed a new hammer mill. The grinder is driven by 40-h.p. slip ring, electric motor.

Brushval, Minn.—One new elevator leg is being installed and general repairs are being made at the Kent-Doran Grain Co. by the Hogenson Construction Co.

Cobden, Minn.—The Eagle Roller Mill, which has been closed for some time because the grinding equipment was out of order, will be reopened some time in May.

Pipestone, Minn.—I. L. Tobias, one of the owners of the Pipestone Grain Co., was elected chief of the Pipestone Fire department on April 5. Mr. Tobias is one of the directors of the Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n.

Starbuck, Minn.—A. K. Moen has sold his elevator in Starbuck to C. G. Johnson, of Havana, N. D. Mr. Johnson took possession of the plant April 19. He formerly operated an elevator at Havana which was destroyed by fire last fall.

Eldred, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. & Trading Co. is installing a 20-ton 28x9 Fairbanks Type "S" Dump Scale, a Strong-Scott 76-inch Air Lift. Elevator legs are being equipped with steel roller bearing boots. The Hogenson Construction Co. has the contract.

Campbell, Minn.—The entire plant of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. is being covered with 26 gauge galvanized iron and other general repairs made, including widening of driveway and installation of Stanley overhead doors. The Hogenson Construction Co. have the contract.

Clarks Grove, Minn.—General improvements are being made in the elevator of the Sorenson Grain & Coal Co. The old scale is being replaced with a modern 15-ton Fairbanks motor truck dump scale with steel weighbridge, and a new Howell boot and boot tank are being installed.

Atwater, Minn.—I. S. Kittleson, of Watson, Minn., who has been manager of the Watson Farmers Elvtr. Co. for the past 13 years, has been employed as the new manager of the Monarch Elvtr. here, succeeding the late George Jones. Richard C. Johnson will be assistant at the elevator.

Duluth, Minn.—Mills and elevators are taking on cash supplies on a better scale which has improved the tone of the market and increased the volume of business. Daily offerings awaiting sale receive prompt attention from buyers and freer absorption at the present prevailing limits.—F.G.C.

East Grand Forks, Minn.—Extensive improvements are being made in the old elevator of the plant belonging to the Farmers Elvtr. Co., including 1 20-ton 26x9 Howe Dump Scale, 1 76-in. Strong-Scott Air Lift, 1 Winters Universal Head-drive, new belts and Calumet Buckets for two of the elevator legs. The Hogenson Construction Co., who built the new part of the plant in 1935, has the contract.

Oslo, Minn.—General improvements are being made in the plant of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. The old spouting system is being replaced with a Gerber double distributor and Howell bin spouts, and the main leg is being completely rebuilt with the installation of Atlas rubber covered elevator belting. Calumet high speed cups, and a Clow-Winter direct connected geared head drive with a 7½-horse Fairbanks-Morse motor.

East Grand Forks, Minn.—The Farmers Co-operative Marketing Ass'n has awarded a contract to the Hogenson Construction Co. for the erection of a 33,000-bushel addition of cribbed construction, built on reinforced concrete slabs. The building is divided into 9 hoppers bins. The outside of the building to be covered with 26 gauge galvanized plates for the walls and 26 gauge standing seam for the roofs. Equipment consists of belt conveyors with roller bearings for transferring grain to and from the annex—powered with gear in head motors. An electric bell signal system with signal board on the work floor in the main elevator will be installed in top of bins to tell when bins are full of grain to prevent legs and conveyors from choking. The plant will be ready for operation July 20th. All machinery, including belt conveyors, belting, motors, drives, distributors and spouting, is being supplied by R. R. Howell & Co.

## MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

The Farm Credit Administration has awarded a contract to the Hogenson Construction Co. for the alterations on the Track Shed on Elevator "M."

Harry W. Ostrander, 55, died May 1, 1938. He had been in the grain business for 38 years and at the time of his death was chief sampler for the Chamber of Commerce.

Samuel E. Hoover, 57, pres. of the Hoover Grain Co. of Minneapolis and Duluth, died in St. Barnabas hospital following a short illness. Mr. Hoover founded the firm in Duluth, moving its headquarters to Minneapolis in 1912.

Andrews Grain Co. will rebuild the Pillsbury grain elevator which burned April 21, to cost about \$500,000. No definite date has been set for the beginning of building operations, the plans being held in abeyance pending insurance adjustment.

A. J. Anderson has resigned as vice pres. and general manager of the Minnesota operating division of the Farm Service Division of General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis. No successor has yet been named, but it is understood his duties will be divided between T. F. Yarger, pres., and C. W. Jensen, manager of the jobbing department. L. H. Bohanon also has resigned as manager of the seed division of the company, and is now associated with William H. Jacques, seed corn firm of Prescott, Wis.

An abandoned automobile bearing license plates issued to Arthur Thompson, feed salesman representing Tonka Mills, Inc., and a note saying "Notify police, I am kidnapped" encased in a billfold bearing Thompson's identification cards, found on a Fargo, N. D., street car April 24, sent police and federal agents on a search for Thompson. His employers stated he left April 22 to call on customers in the vicinity of the Twin Cities. Papers in a brief case found in the abandoned automobile indicated Thompson was employed by Acme Feed, Inc., of Forest Park, Ill. Mrs. Thompson, in Minneapolis, stated her husband had been working for Tonka Mills, Inc., for about three weeks prior to his disappearance.

## MISSOURI

Shelbina, Mo.—Producers Cold Storage Co. reported wind storm damages received Mar. 30.

St. Louis, Mo.—Morton & Co. have made application for reinstatement of trading privileges.

Malta, Bend., Mo.—Rea & Page Milling Co. recently sustained windstorm damages at its plant.

Bonne Terre, Mo.—Moran Bros. have completed work on a new flour mill which replaces the one destroyed by fire about a year ago.

Slater, Mo.—The elevator plant and provision stock of the Co-operative Ass'n No. 1 were slightly damaged by fire of unknown cause on April 14.

St. Louis, Mo.—B. C. Christopher Co. of Kansas City, who opened a branch office in the Merchants Exchange, placed George Schooler in charge.

## STRATTON GRAIN CO.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CHICAGO, ILL. SPRINGFIELD, O. ST. JOSEPH, MO. SCHNEIDER, IND. NEW YORK, N. Y.

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Consignments and Future Orders Solicited



Sedalia, Mo.—The water cooling tower on the roof of the warehouse of the Producers Produce Co. was slightly damaged by fire of undetermined origin on April 19.

St. Louis, Mo.—J. M. Cook is liquidating the business of the Mack Cook Grain Co. and will move to Joplin, Mo., where he will form a company with Wood Marshall and Mansfield Marshall of Kansas City, to take over the Dunwoody mill. The name of the new company has not been decided upon.

Carrollton, Mo.—William Moyer of Hardin, field man for the Ray-Carroll County Grain Growers, Inc., is the new manager of the company's local station, succeeding Louis Gerling. Mr. Gerling, who had been with the company for the past 14 years, resigned recently, to accept charge of the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co.'s local plant. This company recently bot the Knipschild Bros. elevator. Before entering upon his new duties, Mr. Gerling will take a short vacation, he announced.

Higginsville, Mo.—Albert Meinershagen, Jr., 28, oldest son of A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y of the Missouri Grain Dealers and Millers Ass'n., was killed instantly in a head-on collision with another car near the golf links April 30, while en route to his parents' home here, after a visit with his brother at the University of New Mexico at Albuquerque. Having driven all night, it is believed he fell asleep at the wheel and lost control of his car, crashing into the automobile driven by Mrs. George Mueller of this city. The occupants of the latter car were seriously injured. Mr. Meinershagen, Jr., has been with Pillsbury Flour Mill of St. Joseph and was on a vacation when the accident happened. Besides the parents and brother, he is survived by a sister. The family has the deepest sympathy of a large circle of grain trade friends in its bereavement.

#### KANSAS CITY LETTER

George H. Davis, of the Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., has been re-elected to the presidency of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Kansas City, Mo.—George A. Adams, 82, for 43 years in the grain business at Kansas City, died April 29 after a short illness. Mr. Adams' business consisted chiefly of grain and feed brokerage. His son, who has been active head of the company for some time, will continue the business. Mr. Adams was in his office daily until only a few days before he died.

Bids will be received by Kansas City, Kan., for additional machinery and equipment for the river-rail elevator on the public levee to bring that terminal to the state of completion contended necessary by the lessee, the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co. Items needed are an oat clipper, a mill-wright shop, and some grain spouting. The city engineers estimate that about \$15,000 worth of machinery and equipment will complete the terminal facilities.

#### MONTANA

Hysham, Mont.—International Elvtr. Co. on April 18 sustained wind storm damage at its local plant.

Medicine Lake, Mont.—Ed Rankin of Medicine Lake died suddenly at his home on April 18. He was manager of the International elevator for many years.

#### NEBRASKA

Kenesaw, Neb.—John Keim, of Davenport, Neb., recently purchased the local grain elevator.

Randolph, Neb.—O. O. Reed, operator of two elevators here, has improved his feed and manufacturing department by installation of a new ton feed mixer.

Lyons, Neb.—Walter Southwell, local manager for the Holmquist Grain & Lumber Co. elevator, broke his wrist recently while loading a carload of corn.

Seward, Neb.—Harry A. Cummins, known as "Bert" to his many friends in the grain trade thruout Nebraska, manager of the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n, passed away at his home April 26.

Heartwell, Neb.—Harry Wilson and Ernest Torske, both of Heartwell, each were sentenced to serve two years in the penitentiary after they pleaded guilty to embezzling \$1,200 from the Shannon Grain Co. of which Wilson was manager.

Wilsonville, Neb.—The Wilsonville Grain Co. is having its elevator overhauled and its outside sheathed with galvanized iron.

Lincoln, Neb.—Ray Tedrick will manage the Grain Dealers Soft Ball Club this season. Tedrick is ready to start the season except for a couple of outfielders, having kept most of last season's club intact.

Hebron, Neb.—Guy Maple of the Maple Feed & Grain Co., is superintending improvements on the elevator. The upper part is being covered with metal which will be painted. Cost of the improvements is about \$500.

David City, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is improving its equipment with the installation of a new head pulley and a Howell Direct Connected Geared Head Drive operated by a 15 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Motor.

Superior, Neb.—The Van Ness Construction Co. has repaired the windstorm damage to the roof on the elevator belonging to Bossemeyer Bros. Other minor repairs were made on their plant here and at Courtland, Kan.

Aurora, Neb.—The Aurora Elvtr. Co. recently installed a new feed mixer and is prepared to mix feed for its patrons. The new mixer has a capacity of mixing 1,000 pounds of grain in ten minutes. F. E. Hansen is manager. He stated a new formula is being worked out with the help of the state department.

Liberty, Neb.—Work has started on the new storage unit for the Liberty Grain Co. elevator, of which L. O. Ruyle is manager. The new structure will be located just east of the present elevator, approximately duplicating it in size with an added storage capacity of 30,000 or 40,000 bu. The Van Ness Construction Co. has the contract.

Holdrege, Neb.—Plans for a Nebraska wheat crop insurance meeting at Holdrege May 13, to be followed immediately by eight district conferences thruout the state, have been announced by ACP officials. The schedule for the district meetings includes: Chadron, Central City, May 16; Sidney, Geneva, May 17; Syracuse, McCook, May 18; Fremont, Minden, May 19.

Humboldt, Neb.—Marked money, placed to trap him, was the undoing of Herbert Reimers, for nine years a trusted employe of the Cooper Mill Co. Found in his possession, he was arrested April 23 and held for questioning in connection with alleged defalcations aggregating \$2,000. Authorities charged that Reimers took money from time to time since 1935, manipulating the books to make it appear the money had been paid out in purchase of wheat.

Palmyra, Neb.—Sheriff Carl Ryder of Nebraska City has issued a warning to Otoe County grain dealers to thoroly check all itinerant truckers before accepting checks in payment for grain. On April 15 two men described as "resembling Italians" gave the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. of Palmyra a bogus check in payment for 210 bus. of 40c corn. The check, made-over from a draft on a Palmyra bank to one on the Fidelity State bank at Jewell, Kan., was returned. There is no such bank. In a letter to the sheriff reporting the fraud, the company reported the men were driving a red Dodge truck bearing Kansas license plates. The plates, however, it developed, had been stolen. Recently Nebraska grain dealers have taken numerous such checks, Ryder said, bulletins from the state sheriff's office always containing one or two notes on such matters.

#### NEW ENGLAND

Nassau, Del.—Thomas Best has installed a Sidney Sheller.

Torrington, Conn.—John Yurashus confessed to having started the fire that damaged the buildings of the Torrington Grain Co. and D. L. Talcott warehouse, Mar. 29. The blaze originated between the two buildings, but was extinguished before much damage resulted.

#### NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—The Produce Exchange has elected John J. Fagan of Winthrop, Mitchell & Co. to associate membership.

Ogdensburg, N. Y.—It is reported Cargill Grain Co. is prepared to renew its lease on the Rutland Railroad elevator which expired April 1. Local officials would neither confirm nor deny the report, but indicated that official announcement on the subject might be forthcoming within a week.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Pay increases of 10 per cent for the 550 grain shovellers in this city are provided in an agreement reached by Local 109 of the Grain Shovellers Union and the Grain Handling Co., Inc., which represents vessel companies in hiring workers to load and unload grain boats.

New York, N. Y.—Robert F. Straub has been nominated for the presidency of the Produce Exchange for the ensuing year, to succeed John McD. Murray, retiring after serving for two terms. Mr. Straub is completing his second term as vice-pres. Laurel Duval has been nominated for vice-pres., and Clifford B. Merritt for re-election as treas.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Frederic S. Deyo, for the past 15 years connected with the Tioga Mills, Inc., has joined the executive staff of Park & Follard Milling Co. He will serve as manager of sales for the New England area. At the time of his resignation from Tioga Mills, Inc., he had served for several years as treasurer of the company.

Buffalo, N. Y.—An overheated journal box in one of several motors on the sixth floor was blamed for the \$10,000 blaze in the Vita-Vim poultry and dairy feed warehouse in which a fireman was seriously injured by a falling ax. The fire, starting on the top floor, worked its way to the third floor thru a wooden grain chute before firemen brot it under control. A report is being checked that a slight explosion preceded the blaze.

#### NORTH DAKOTA

Fortuna, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. plans to replace its scale with a 15-20 ton unit.

Kensal, N. D.—A new 20-ton Fairbanks-Morse scale has been installed by the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Warwick, N. D.—Getchell Tanton Co. reported damages sustained at its plant during a windstorm April 19.

Wellsburg, N. D.—Farmers Equity Elvtr. Co. property was damaged during a windstorm on April 3.

Hatton, N. D.—A modern receiving hopper scale has been installed at the Imperial Elevator in Hatton.

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Forman, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is equipping its house with Calumet High Speed elevator buckets.

Agate, N. D.—The Agate Far. Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is stepping up the elevating capacity of its house with the installation of Calumet High Speed Cups.

Osnabrock, N. D.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co.'s elevator in Osnabrock is being extensively repaired. Fred H. Poier is manager of the elevator.

Flaxton, N. D.—The Victoria Elvtr. Co., Minneapolis, has replaced its driveway at the local elevator with a wider and stronger structure. C. K. Strand is the local manager.

Fairdale, N. D.—The Far. Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is installing a new 30,000 lb. Fairbanks Motor Truck Dump Scale and sectional steel dump grates, furnished by R. R. Howell & Co.

Wahpeton, N. D.—Local civic leaders and officers of the Greater North Dakota Ass'n are seriously considering the advisability of establishing a soybean processing plant here.

Saint Thomas, N. D.—The J. Whelan Elevator is undergoing repairs and installing a Strong-Scott Head Drive and manlift. Work is being done by Hogenson Construction Co.

Niagara, N. D.—The double elevator of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co., containing about 5,000 bus. of wheat, along with a coal shed and three box cars, was destroyed by fire April 27.

Rogers, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. & Mercantile Co. plans to move its elevator to a new site, to install a larger scale and to change the location of its feed mill if crop conditions warrant the expenditure this year.

Edmore, N. D.—The Farmers Shipping & Supply Co. is making extensive improvements on its plant, including a 20-ton 36x9 Type "S" Fairbanks Dump Scale, 2 Strong-Scott Air Lifts. The Hogenson Construction Co. has the contract.

Devils Lake, N. D.—The Devils Lake Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. has awarded a contract for the building of a 40,000 bu. addition to its plant to the Hogenson Construction Co., who built the present plant in 1936.

Wyndmere, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is equipping all legs in its plant with Clow-Winter direct connected geared Head Drives and Fairbanks-Morse Motors. T. E. Ibberson & Co. is making the installation.

Fargo, N. D.—Miss Lenore Ronning, assistant sec'y of the North Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, recently underwent an appendectomy. Her many friends thruout the Northwest will be pleased to know she is making rapid recovery.

Stanley, N. D.—A burglar who attempted to pilfer the safe at the Occident elevator here, recently worked laboriously to open a safe that was already unlocked, and after pounding the lock off, found only empty space for his trouble.

Absaraka, N. D.—The Farm Credit Administration has advertised for sealed bids to be received until noon, May 16, for the sale of the 23,000 bu. capacity, crib type, grain elevator with appurtenant buildings and machinery or equipment, formerly owned by the Absaraka Farmers Union Elvtr. Ass'n.

Ray, N. D.—The Farm Credit Administration took bids for the Farmers National Warehouse Corp. elevator together with appurtenant buildings and machinery together with adjoining land owned in fee, on which a small frame residence is located. The elevator is a 25,000-bu. house, frame, crib type in structure.

Cathay, N. D.—The Farm Credit Administration has advertised for sealed bids to be received up to noon of May 16 for the sale of a 37,000 bu. capacity elevator, together with appurtenant buildings and machinery, formerly owned by the Farmers National Warehouse Corp.

Grandin, N. D.—Steps toward rebuilding the Farmers Elvtr. Co. feed mill, which was damaged by dust explosion and fire April 20 have been taken. Representatives of the T. E. Ibberson Co., which built the structure in 1931, inspected the building in company with insurance adjusters, and plans are being formulated, R. F. Gunkleman of Fargo, sec'y and treas. of the firm, said.

Osnabrock, N. D.—Major improvements are being made in the plant of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. New equipment will include a Howell steel boot pan, Howell boot and head pulley, Howell radial distributors and spouting, two Clow-Winter direct connected geared head drives operated by Fairbanks motors, and a pneumatic truck lift. When installation is completed, they will have an exceptionally fine, fast handling plant.

Buxton, N. D.—The new elevator to be erected by the Hogenson Construction Co. for the Farmers' Union Elvtr. Co. is to be completed by July 1. Work of wrecking the company's present building is already almost completed. The new plant will be one of the most up-to-date plants in the country—of a cross-work floor type, with 25 bins which are all overhead or hanging bins, except 4, which are deep bottom bins running to the foundation. The equipment consists of a 20 ton 28 ft. Type "S" Fairbanks Dump Scale, Strong-Scott Air Lift, two 2,000 bus. per hour legs equipped with Calumet Buckets and powered with Fairbanks-Morse motors connected to Strong-Scott Head-drives-Shipping Scale 10 bus. Richardson Automatic. Mr. Bingham, the manager of this company, has designed a new type of distributor for double leg system, which will be installed in this plant—spouting bins to be all steel. Electric bin alarm systems to be installed, a panel board on the work floor to determine when bins are filled. The officers of this company are Martin Spillum, pres.; Ole N. Olson, sec'y; A. M. Bingham, manager.

## OHIO

Carey, O.—Alfred Davis is new manager of the Carey Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Wilmington, O.—R. J. West recently installed a re-built hammer mill.

Piqua, O.—The Piqua Milling Co. elevator was damaged by fire May 3.

Sherwood, O.—A. J. McFeeders purchased a Sheller and Sidney Mixer.

Ashville, O.—Ashville Grain Co. recently installed a Sidney Electric Truck Dump.

North Hampton, O.—A. D. Hallock recently installed a Kelly Duplex Hammer Mill at his place.

Tontogany, O.—The Tontogany Farmers Elvtr. Co. has erected a new office building near its elevator.

Brookville, O.—The Brookville Farmers Grain Co. reported windstorm damage received on March 29.

Kenton, O.—P. W. Breidenbach, 74, manager of the Breidenbach Grain Elvtr. Co. here, died April 9.

Williamstown, O.—The Williamstown Farmers Exchange elevator burned May 2, with a loss of about \$23,000.

Piqua, O.—We have dissolved our corporation. The new firm name is Fristoe & Fogt.—E. D. Fristoe, sec'y-treas.

Glandorf, O.—Nienberg Supply Co. has recently installed a new Corn Sheller furnished by the Duplex Mill & Mfg. Co.

Ottawa, O.—We just recently purchased a new Eureka Grain Cleaner to be installed in our Ottawa house.—Raabe Bros.

Strongsville, O.—Cuyahoga Farm Buro Co-op Ass'n, Inc., has installed a No. 4 Kelly Duplex Ear Corn Crusher and Feeder.

Batavia, O.—Clermont County Farm Buro has installed a No. 2 one-ton capacity Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive.

Defiance, O.—Farmers Co-op. recently installed considerable new equipment including a boot sheller, head drive, cracker and grader, revolving screen corn cleaner, and elevator, all furnished by the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

Marion, O.—On April 26 the Kansas Milling Co., trading as The Marion Milling Co., sustained damage to its electrical equipment.

Bucyrus, O.—Zeigler Milling Co. recently installed a rolling screen Corn Cleaner, scalping shoe and large elevator, purchased from the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

Carroll, O.—Frank D. Phipps, the owner and operator of the Carroll Elvtr. Co. for 24 years, died Feb. 7, 1938, after a short illness. The firm will continue under the name, Carroll Elvtr. Co. The son, R. A. Phipps, is manager.—Carroll Elvtr. Co.

Chickasaw, O.—Chickasaw Milling has installed the Kwik-Mix mixer, Jacobson hammer-mill, hammermill feeder, magnetic separator, Combined Sheller and Boot, and scalping reel they recently purchased from the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

Ottawa, O.—Super Feed Co. has made considerable improvements with an Ajax hammermill, Kwik-Mix mixer, with motor and V drive, Combined Sheller and Boot, elevator, scalping machine, hammermill feeder and electric motors, all purchased of the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

Lebanon, O.—The Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n will hold a district meeting on the afternoon and evening of May 17, starting at three o'clock, with dinner at 6 p. m., at The Golden Lamb hotel in Lebanon, O. Speakers will discuss the new farm bill effect on the grain trade. All grain and feed dealers are urged to attend along with affiliated lines. Mail reservation to Everett Early, Waynesville, O.

Toledo, O.—The plant of the Saunders Mills, Inc., swept by fire April 14, will be rebuilt at once. It will be far enough advanced to handle crops in a month, and while the reconstruction program is under way business will be handled by the company's branch mills at Napoleon and Stryker, O. C. M. Saunders, pres. of the company, estimated the damage to the three mill buildings at between \$300,000 and \$350,000.

Columbus, O.—Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual convention June 27-28 at Deshler-Wallick hotel. On June 26 a grain grading school in charge of W. B. Combs will be held at the hotel. Since this school is free and the quarters small, it is suggested reservation cards for same be sent in immediately upon having been received next month. Thus, knowing in advance how many will attend, proper arrangements can be made to accommodate them.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y.

Columbus, O.—Members of Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n are urged to keep in mind the meetings to be held, May 10, at the Ohio hotel, Wooster, O., and May 17, at the Golden Lamb hotel, Lebanon, O. The Wooster meeting starts with dinner at 6:30 p.m.; the Lebanon meeting starts at 3 p.m. with dinner at 6:30 p.m., to be followed by further discussions. At both meetings some of the subjects to be discussed are the New Farm Bill; the Crop Insurance Plan; Manlift Situation; Trucking Competition; Free Service (grinding, mixing and trucking) Given Patrons by Elevator and Feed Dealers; Contemplated Legislation.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y.

Toledo, O.—The Sneath-Cunningham Co., largest interior operators of country elevators in this section, has announced that it expects to dispose of its plants and dissolve the company. This company recently operated as many as 20 plants and at one time had 56 elevators. Six elevators have already been sold, one at Buroon to James V. Ford, Fostoria; at Adrian to George Swisher, Fostoria; two at Sycamore and Plankton to F. W. Davis, Sycamore; one at Bascom to Bascom Farmers Elvtr. Co., and at Bloomville and Tiffin to Tiffin Farmers Elvtr. Co. Other properties will be sold by July 1, it is announced. The company was organized by A. A. Cunningham in 1878. Associated with him have been Ralph B. Sneath and, until his death recently, a brother, Court Cunningham.

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Foraker, O.—Mr. and Mrs. George W. Kraft of West Kenton, owners of the Foraker Farmers Exchange elevator which was destroyed by fire last month at a loss of \$20,000, have announced plans to rebuild within the near future. According to the tentative arrangements work on construction will start within a week or so.

## OKLAHOMA

Byron, Okla.—The Alfalfa Elvtr. Co. has increased its capital stock from \$3,000 to \$5,000.

McWillie (Aline, p.o.), Okla.—W. B. Johnston Grain Co. recently purchased the Farmers National elevator here.

Goodwin (Shattuck, p.o.), Okla.—Ingle Bros. Broom Corn, Grain & Supply Co. reported windstorm damages received Apr. 7.

Mooreland, Okla.—The Farmers Co-op. Trading Co. recently voted to change the style of its firm's organization to a true co-operative.

Lahoma, Okla.—The new elevator being built by the W. B. Johnston Grain Co. here will be of iron clad construction, 30,000-bu. capacity.

Longdale, Okla.—The W. B. Johnston Grain Co.'s new elevator, under course of construction here, will be of 30,000 bu. capacity and iron clad.

Mangum, Okla.—A fire April 5 caused a loss of \$4,500 to the Mangum Mill & Elvtr. Co. operated by C. A. McDonald, a former Wilson, Okla., resident.

Bison, Okla.—John Duvall, manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co., was injured seriously, recently, when a trailer load of wheat ran over him.

El Reno, Okla.—We are this week installing a 20-ton Soweigh Heavy Duty Motor Truck scale with direct reading-recording beam.—Farmers Mill & Grain Co.

El Reno, Okla.—Henry VanderGraff resigned his position as manager of the General Grain Co.'s El Reno elevator, and Sid Freeman, of Greenfield, was named as his successor.

Camargo, Okla.—We have recently purchased the Farmers National house here, a 12,000-bu. structure, tile construction, giving us both elevators at this station.—W. B. Johnston Grain Co., D. H. Johnston.

Enid, Okla.—Homer Thomas, who has been manager of the Farmers National Grain Co., is now employed by the W. B. Johnston Grain Co., in charge of its grain department. He entered upon his new duties May 1.

Nardin, Okla.—The Clyde Co-op. Ass'n of Medford is installing a Richardson Automatic Scale and a new 10-h.p. motor on the head of its elevator at this point. The Van Ness Construction Co. is doing the work.

Cashion, Okla.—J. A. Johnson is remodeling the rear of his garage, preparatory to converting it into a grain elevator. A dump will be built and machinery installed to handle wheat as it is brot from the harvest fields. The work will be rushed to have the plant in readiness for the harvest time.

Tillman (Grandfield p. o.), Okla.—The Tillman Co-operative Elvtr. Ass'n, with headquarters at Chattanooga, Okla., recently started operating its new elevator here. The plant is 6,000 bu. capacity, equipped with modern machinery. Officers of the company are Henry Payne, pres.; Fred Wiersig, sec'y; A. A. Milner, vice pres.; directors, G. W. Randall and R. C. Seifert. O. H. Hidlebaugh is manager.

Deer Creek, Okla.—The Clyde Co-op. Ass'n of Medford, who recently took over the Deer Creek elevator, is making extensive improvements in preparation for the large crop expected in Oklahoma at this time. The cupola is being raised 10 ft. higher; and a Richardson Automatic Scale, new loading spout and flexible spout are being installed. The leg and head are being rebuilt and a new 10-h.p. head drive installed. The spouting in the pit and cupola is also being rebuilt. The Van Ness Construction Co. has the contract.

Guthrie, Okla.—The purchase of the Logan County Mill & Elvtr. Co., of Guthrie, by the Tonkawa Gin Co. was revealed recently by Harold Cook, sec'y of the Tonkawa concern. Capacity of the Logan county mill is 200,000, and of the Empire mills, also owned by the Tonkawa company, 215,000. "The mills are so located that they will serve as a terminal for grain shipped from the north, south and eastern sections of the state," declared Mr. Cook. E. J. Murphy, of Orlando, will be in charge of the mill under the new set-up. The mill is being remodeled.

Marland, Okla.—Bliss Cooperative Grain Co. has installed a Richardson Automatic in its north elevator and is installing a 20-ton 34x10-ft. Howe Truck scale with Type Registering Beam, at its south elevator.—Bliss Cooperative Grain Co.

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Salem, Ore.—D. B. Maxfield, local feed man, has installed a quarter-ton capacity feed mixer.

Nyssa, Ore.—B. F. Locke and associates of Nampa, Ida., have purchased the local flour mill.

Imbler, Ore.—The Grand Ronde Grain Co. sustained windstorm damages to its property recently.

LaGrande, Ore.—LaGrande Milling Co. reported windstorm damages sustained at its plant recently.

Mayfield, Wash.—B. H. Greenwood & Son have sold their cereal mill to Walter Binder and Alfred Wieldrier, both of Puyallup.

Oakesdale, Wash.—The Oakesdale Grain Growers have leased a room in the Brogan Hardware building which will be used for a grain office.

Fenn, Ida.—T. E. Robinson of Nezperce has installed Calumet high speed cups, a Howell Duplex Safety Man Lift and a new Howell Distributor and steel spouting in his new Fenn elevator.

Pullman, Wash.—General improvements are being made by L. C. Staley in his elevator. Howell-Timken roller-bearings are being installed thruout the plant, and elevating capacity is being stepped up with Calumet high-speed buckets, mounted on Atlas rubber-covered belting.

Kirkland, Wash.—Ray R. Whitcomb of Baldwin Park, Cal., has purchased the Lakeside Feed Co. from M. Rubenstein and has taken active charge of the plant. He will make extensive repairs on the plant and expects to employ new and modern methods of retailing commercial feeds.

Revere, Wash.—The Sprague Grain Growers, Inc., and Lamont Grain Growers, Inc., are installing Atlas rubber-covered belting and Calumet high-speed cups in their new plant. Other new equipment will include Howell-Timken roller-bearings thruout, Howell roller-bearing boots and new Howell bin spouting.

Marcellus (Ritzville p.o.), Wash.—Remodeling work has started on the Farmers Warehouse Elevator here. The old bearings on the elevator shafts are being replaced with new ones and the capacity of the elevator is being increased by the installation of larger grain buckets. Henry Cordes is manager of the warehouse.

Everett, Wash.—The White Feed Co.'s storage building was completely destroyed by fire April 20. The blaze started from a trash fire nearby. Loss is estimated to exceed \$3,000, not insured. The building was filled with baled straw, flakes for the manufacture of dog food, alfalfa leaves and a large amount of molasses feed.

Gooding, Ida.—H. W. Day, Murtaugh elevator and lumber man, is building a new grain elevator and warehouse, to cost approximately \$10,000, and will handle grain, seeds and beans. The plant will be modernly equipped for this type of business, with special attention paid the bean equipment to be installed. The new structure will be 120 x 60 ft. and will be located just north of the Union Pacific tracks.

The Dalles, Ore.—James Carl McKean, grain buyer in Wasco county for many years, died April 22 after an extended illness. His right leg was removed several days prior to his death in an attempt to stop Berger's disease. During his early business career here he represented many grain firms in Sherman county, being one of the best known in the country trade. He was a twin brother of R. H. McKean, prominent grain buyer of Wasco, Ore., who, with his son and two daughters, survive him.

Davenport, Wash.—Hearing on the motion for a new trial in the case of F. M. Martin Grain & Milling Co. of Cheney against five insurance companies was held in Superior court here. Judge W. M. Nevins took the matter under advisement to return a decision later. A Superior court jury, last December, found for the insurance companies, and the milling company is seeking a new trial. The Cheney company brought suit against the five companies to recover for wheat which it alleged it had in the Creston Co-operative Grain Co. warehouses and elevators when they were destroyed by fire March 1, 1936.—F. K. H.

Puyallup, Wash.—J. A. H. Berry Feed Co. has just installed a Kelly-Duplex Corn Cracker and Grader.

Selah, Wash.—Orris Kinne has put in a power seed cleaner at his local feed store and expects to install a feed mill later.

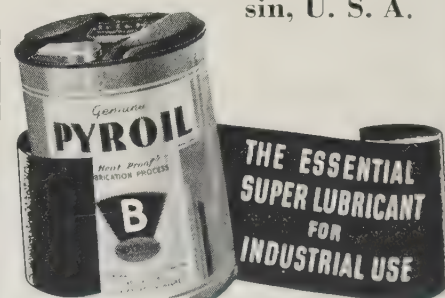
Portland, Ore.—Fred C. Old and John Todd have organized the Coast Concentrates Co., to deal in marine products, alfalfa meal, soybean meal, cottonseed meal, linseed meal, packing-house by-products, semi-solid buttermilk, limestone grits, oyster shell, minerals, etc.

Schragg (Ritzville p. o.), Wash.—The Union Elvtr. & Warehouse Co. of Lind, Wash., has foundations in for a new 17,000-bu. grain elevator here, and work on the superstructure is being rushed to completion in time to handle the bulk crop this year. The new elevator will be modern in every particular, the machinery installation including power driven lifts, hydraulic grain tank unloading platform and automatic weighing devices. The machinery will be operated by a gasoline engine, owing to the absence of electric power here. The foundation of the building is of concrete, the building to be of wooden cribbing, the roof of sheet iron.

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Harrington, Wash.—The Odessa Union Warehouse Co. has started work on its new office building here. The structure will be modern, with basement, and platform scales beside it.

Friday Harbor, Wash.—The San Juan Agricultural Co. recently installed in its feed department modern grinding machinery. The hammermill is driven by a 10-h.p. motor. With the grinder, a half-ton vertical feed mixer was also installed. The company will manufacture its own dairy, chick and stock feed and will do custom grinding.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Spain, S. D.—Fire destroyed the Marshall County Grain Co.'s elevator at Spain.

Armour, S. D.—George Blanchard, 71, in the grain business here for many years, died at his home May 1.

Irene, S. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevtr. Co. was visited by thieves recently, who received little loot for their efforts.

Salem, S. D.—The Hoesse & Lueth Grain Co. elevator was raided by thieves recently, who secured between \$125 and \$130.

Ramona, S. D.—The National Atlas Elevtr. Co. is rebuilding the pit and installing a new Howell steel boot tank in its local plant.

Craven (Ipswich p. o.), S. D.—A new gasoline engine will be installed at the Peoples Elevtr. Co. plant. E. J. Heiser is manager.

Wessington Springs, S. D.—Frank Jensen, manager of the Jerauld Co. Farmers Union Elevator, was elected mayor of this city April 21.

Waubay, S. D.—The Red Rooster Produce Co. recently installed a new attrition mill and is planning to install a modern feed mixer. J. P. Erickson is manager.

Brandt, S. D.—The Farmers Union Supply Co., Inc., has been incorporated by Emil G. Gerth, Mark H. Thompson, M. J. Vik, H. C. Anderson and Charles Hofman. Capital stock, \$25,000.

Westport, S. D.—The Westport Lumber & Machinery Co. has placed an order with R. R. Howell & Co. for a Clipper Grain and Seed Cleaner, to be installed in its grain elevator.

Oelrichs, S. D.—Oil in an oil brooder lamp expanded and was forced out thru the air vent in the plant of the Tri-State Milling Co. recently. The oil ran down on the top of the oil tank and caught fire.

Brookings, S. D.—Purchase of the Eagle Roller Mills elevator at Gettysburg, S. D., and the Atwood-Larson Commission Co. elevator at Melhan, S. D., last fall and this spring, brought the Geo. P. Sexaur & Son line to 26 elevators.

Madison, S. D.—A new warehouse, 66 x 24 ft. in size, is being constructed by the Callan Grain & Seed Co. at its elevator east of the municipal light plant. The building will have a steel exterior with heavy rubberoid roof and is to be two stories high. The new structure will be used for the storage of field seeds and will have a capacity of between ten and twelve carloads.

South Shore, S. D.—The Monarch Elevator and coal shed is being moved from Forrestville and no further business will be conducted by the company from that place. J. R. Schultz of Forrestville was transferred from the company's Forrestville branch to South Shore, taking the place of H. F. Gerberding, manager of the local Monarch elevator. The latter will continue in the employ of the Monarch company, assisting in tearing down and dismantling the Forrestville plant. He expects to be located in one of the company's line elevators about July first. Mr. Schultz is a veteran grain buyer for the Monarch company, having been employed by that company in its Forrestville plant for fourteen years. He will move his family here about June 1.

## SOUTHEAST

Sparta, Ga.—The Harris Mill, near here, has been bot by Wiley L. Moore, Atlanta. The sale includes both the grist and flour mills, 28 acres of land, and several houses for the operators.

Washington, Ga.—Harry Blanche and Sol Atkins have formed the Washington Milling Co. and have taken over the Beaver Dam Flour mill, which has been closed for about 10 years. The new owners are equipping it for a feed mill. New machinery installed includes an attrition mill, corn cracker and grader, a mixer and an oat huller.

Richmond, Va.—The Piedmont Millers Ass'n will hold its annual two-day meeting on May 19-20 at the John Marshall hotel. Several nationally known speakers have been slated to appear on the morning program of May 19.

## TENNESSEE

Nashville, Tenn.—H. L. Daniel recently purchased a Kelly Duplex Corn Cutter and Grader with motor drive.

## TEXAS

Dublin, Tex.—Dublin Mills, Inc., property was damaged by windstorm April 9.

Follett, Tex.—The Ingle Bros. purchased the Great West Elevator and are repairing it. It will be ready for harvest business.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The Stone-Hart Grain Co., Inc., incorporated, capital stock \$7,500. Incorporators, G. J. Stone, A. A. Hart, Mabel Denton.

Happy, Tex.—The Toles Grain Co. is equipping its elevator with a Clow-Winter direct connected geared head drive, operated with a 15 h.p. Fairbanks Morse motor.

Petersburg, Tex.—The Heard & Clubb Grain Co. is modernizing its plant with the installation of a Clow-Winter direct connected geared head drive, with a 10 h.p. Fairbanks Motor.

Brady, Tex.—The Reardon Grain & Produce Co. is equipping its local plant with a Howell Roll Type Cereal Mill. The new unit will be used in the production of breakfast cereals and grits.

Goodlett, Tex.—The F. B. Wrinkle Elevator is being improved with the installation of a Howell distributing system, Calumet buckets, a Howell direct connected geared head drive and General Electric Motor.

Amarillo, Tex.—The Panhandle Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual convention at Amarillo May 23 and 24, with headquarters at the Herring hotel. A large attendance is expected. —Joe S. Morris, sec'y.

Goodlett, Tex.—Work has started on the new elevator for the Farmers Co-op. Society. Equipment includes Howell boot, head and distributor system, Atlas rubber covered belting, Calumet buckets, Howell Duplex Safety Manlift, a Howell direct connected geared head drive and General Electric Motor. C. T. Egan has the contract.

Happy, Tex.—H. E. Toles, local elevator man, has purchased the Neff Elevator here and will operate it during the coming season after reconditioning the plant. Mr. Toles has sold his interest in the Toles Grain Co. and the Happy Elevator to W. T. Townsend, with whom he has been associated in the grain business for a number of years.

Houston, Tex.—Houston's 3,500,000 bu. public grain elevator, which has been idle as far as export grain is concerned for nearly six years, has been placed in operation again. While no date has been set for the movement of the first shipment, wheat is being unloaded into the elevator and it is expected the first ship to load here will arrive the middle of May.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n's annual convention May 20 and 21 at Hotel Texas is expected to draw one of the biggest crowds of grain and feed dealers ever attracted to these gatherings. An entertaining as well as instructive program has been arranged for the occasion and members are urged to plan to attend both sessions.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y.

## WISCONSIN

Chili, Wis.—W. J. Spry & Sons' property was damaged by windstorm recently.

Granton, Wis.—Recently an electric and windstorm damaged the radio and property of W. J. Spry & Sons.

Sun Prairie, Wis.—Clarence Zimbrick has just installed a Magnetic Separator furnished by Duplex Mill & Mfg. Co.

Boyd, Wis.—Abbe Meyer has been appointed manager of the Boyd Milling Co., succeeding Hugh Morris, who recently resigned.

Center Valley (Blackcreek p.o.), Wis.—Center Valley Co-op. Ass'n have just installed a Kelly Duplex Ear Corn Crusher and Feeder.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The rate of interest for the month of May, 1938, has been determined by the finance com'tee of the Grain & Stock Exchange at 5%.

Marinette, Wis.—Henning G. Rydahl has doubled the capacity of his warehouse and added a new front to his store. He deals in grain, feed, seeds and flour.

Arcadia, Wis.—The East Arcadia Mill, formerly conducted by John W. Kamla, is now under new management. Leo St. Jacques, Jr., of La Crosse has leased the mill and will manage it. A new, modern grist mill had been installed.

Chilton, Wis.—William Knauf, pres. of the Central Retail Feed Ass'n, said recently the organization has asked Wisconsin congressmen to aid in bringing to Wisconsin one of the agricultural experiment laboratories provided for under the new agricultural administration act.

Madison, Wis.—The E. K. Steul Co., a new firm, will deal in gluten meal and feed, soybean meal, blackstrap molasses, oat by-products, corn by-products and other feed items. E. K. Steul, head of the firm, was formerly associated with Penick & Ford Sales Co., Inc., Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Mayr Seed & Feed Co. of Beaver Dam has recently acquired the former plant of the Hales Milling Co. here, and has remodeled the building, installing some of the Beaver Dam machinery in the local plant. Stock feeds are being prepared here. Hereafter the Beaver Dam plant is to be used only as a distributing warehouse, giving the firm nine new warehouses in various parts of the state.

## WYOMING

Casper, Wyo.—Work of converting a concrete and frame warehouse along the Burlington railroad into a flour mill owned by the Wyoming Milling Co. has started. Improvements are to cost about \$2,000. Machinery and equipment for the new mill has already arrived.

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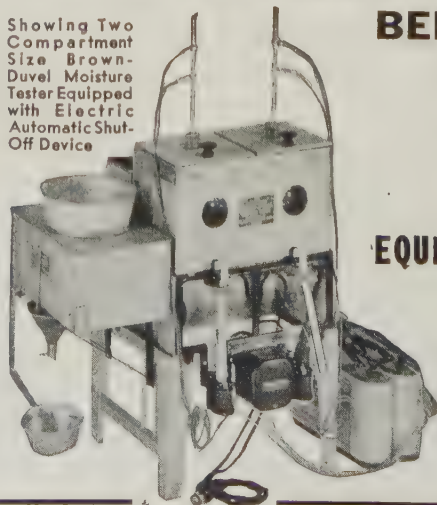
Send for our new catalog No. 100 which contains Government Grain Grading Specifications and data for your every-day use.

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Showing Two  
Compartment  
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Tester Equipped  
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Automatic Shut-  
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## Patents Granted

**2,107,963. Sack Sewing Apparatus.** Vereau L. Stathem, Riverdale, Cal. The filled sacks move on a carriage adjacent to the sewing means, the carriage driven by power manually controlled, returning automatically to receive the sacks.

**2,113,977. Automatic Weighing Scale.** Edric W. Vredenburg, Oakland, Cal. Material to be weighed is delivered in batches into either of two compartments of a hopper having oscillatory movement into two positions, the delivery of material being maintained during filling of compartments.

**2,114,928. Grain Elevator.** Joseph B. Kucera, Traer, Ia. Passing between inner and outer channels are pivot pins of the buckets, the pivot pins fastened to one end of the long links of the chain belt, an extension on each bucket operating to tip the bucket as it travels over the arch at top to discharge into a spout within the elevator head.

**2,105,325. Grain Scouring Machine.** John A. McBrady, Valley City, N. D. Discs on a vertical shaft throw the grain outwardly by centrifugal force against the inclosing abrading cylinder. The discs are reticulate to permit passage of screenings while the grain is collected in hoppers under each disc for repeated throw. Funnels under the discs collect the screenings.

**2,115,326. Dust Collector.** Wm. Spencer Bowen, Westfield, N. J. An inlet chamber has a converging portion forming a venturi, an outlet chamber forming the expansion chamber of the venturi and having an inlet portion adjacent and of lesser diameter than converging portion thereby forming an opening between converging and inlet portions, a hopper communicating with said converging portion thru opening only, and means for sealing the hopper from communication with the atmosphere to maintain a reduced pressure in the hopper.

**2,111,921. Automatic Weighing Apparatus.** Edgar W. Beam, Philadelphia, assignor to Stokes & Smith Co., Philadelphia, Pa. An automatic weighing machine comprising a scale, a conveyor for feeding material, clutch mechanism operable when tripped to effect a predetermined movement of conveyor, structure movable toward and from scale-locking position, clutch mechanism operable when tripped to effect a predetermined movement during which

it trips first clutch mechanism, and first moves structure to scale-locking position and then away from said position, and means responsive to balance of the scale for tripping second clutch mechanism.

**2,112,159. Apparatus for Treating Seeds.** Samuel B. Jackson, Iowa Park, Tex. The apparatus comprises a closed casing, an inner chamber in the form of a truncated cone, a rotatable shaft on which the chamber is mounted, a removable closure for the larger end of the chamber rotatable therewith, means extending exteriorly of the casing and connected to the closure for moving the closure axially, the closure being rotatable with the inner chamber and with relation to the last mentioned means, stuffing boxes in the wall of the casing thru which the last mentioned means extend for preventing the escape of gas from the casing, and means for heating the interior of the casing.

**2,105,481. Grain Separating Drum.** Leonard Johnson and Martin A. Rieman, Minneapolis, Minn., assignors to Hart-Carter Co., Peoria, Ill. A grain separating drum having longitudinally extended, relatively narrow but flaring substantially symmetrical valleys adapted to receive grains transversely of their length and relatively wide and shallow intervening ridge-like portions adjoining the upper edges of the valley walls at angles thereto and providing oppositely inclined relatively long and flat rolling surfaces which are substantially symmetrical and on which grains are caused to roll about their longitudinal axes toward said valleys upon rotation of the drum.

**2,112,175. Producing Stock and Poultry Food from Garbage.** Henry H. Moreton, Santa Monica, Cal. The garbage is cooked in a closed container while retaining the full volume of its normally inherent moisture until the mass is brought to a thick soupy state, sterilizing the mass without substantial vitamin destruction, thoroughly cooking the sterilized mass by subjecting it to heat under vacuum for a substantial period, retaining in the mass the fat constituents normally inherent to the original garbage, cooling the mass without vitamin destruction, and during the cooling stage adding to the mass a low protein fat absorbent material, and causing it to absorb a substantial portion of said fat constituents, and finally transferring the cooked mass from said closed chamber to the atmosphere.

**2,111,754. Dust Separator.** Chas. H. W. Cheltnam, Brockley, London, Eng. An inlet passage for dust laden gas of rectangular cross-section leads tangentially into the side of said chamber and extending substantially from one end wall to the other, a discharge pipe located axially of said chamber and passing through one end

wall thereof, the inner end of the pipe opening within the chamber and the outer end thereof being provided with suction means for causing a current of dust laden gas to enter the chamber through said inlet passage and by deflection of the circular wall of the chamber follow a curved path between said discharge pipe and the inner periphery of the chamber and thereafter discharge as clean gas through said axial discharge pipe, the curved path of movement of the current of gas in following the inner periphery of the chamber being adapted to develop vortex rings.

**2,115,074. Grain Separating Drum.** Leonard Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., assignor to Hart-Carter Co., Peoria, Ill. A grain separating drum having longitudinally extended, relatively narrow but flaring substantially symmetrical valleys adapted to receive grains transversely of their length, relatively wide and shallow intervening ridge-like portions adjoining the upper edges of the valley walls at angles thereto and providing oppositely inclined relatively long and flat rolling surfaces which are substantially symmetrical and on which grains are caused to roll about their longitudinal axes towards and into said valleys upon rotation of the drum, and a straw engaging and supporting rib extending transversely between the walls of the valleys adjacent their upper edges and merging with the walls of said ridge-like portions, whereby grains may enter said valleys transversely of their length while straw and like bodies are deflected from the valleys and caused to roll over the surfaces of said ridges.

## Mineral Oil for Grasshopper Bait

Mineral oils with a wide range of chemical properties were tested during 1937 by the University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station. These were obtained from eight different oil companies and included twenty different trade-named brands. The prices of many of these oils are such as to make them practical for use in oil baits.

The most satisfactory oils were mineral oils in the 20-to-30 viscosity range, the higher viscosity giving better results under very dry, hot conditions. Following are the specifications of an oil that was used extensively in these baits and gave good results:

Viscosity SAE, 20; specific gravity, .9212; flash, 365 min.; fire, 410-420; color, NPA 4½-5.

Vegetable oils, including palm oils, coconut oil, and soybean oil have been tested in baits, but the mineral oils gave better results and are cheaper.

S.A.E. is the viscosity rating schedule of the Society of Automotive Engineers, the higher the number the heavier the motor oil.

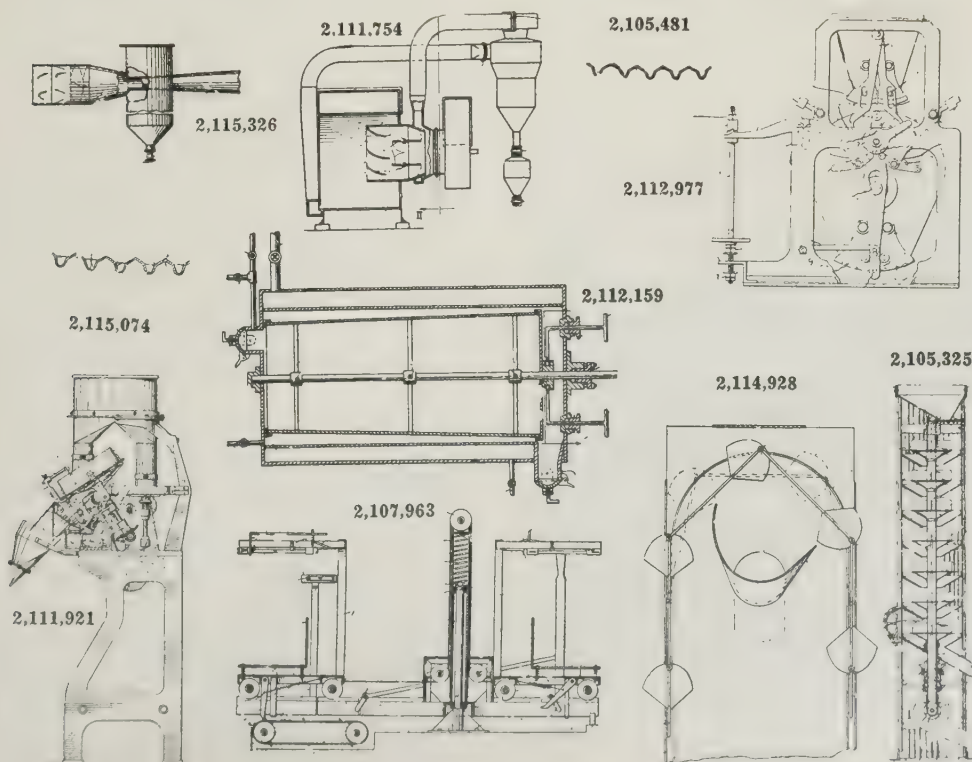
The most effective poisons used in these baits were refined white arsenic, crude white arsenic, dry sodium arsenite, sodium pyroarsenate, sodium fluosilicate, and paris green. All of these used at 4 pounds to 100 pounds of bran, or a bran and corn cob mixture, have given very satisfactory kills. When sodium arsenite is used, only 3 pounds is necessary to 100 pounds of bran and corn cob mixture.

One of the big advantages in the use of oil baits over those containing water and molasses is that they can be prepared some time in advance. Tests have shown that they can be stored for more than a year without deteriorating.

With oil baits, as with any bait, thorough mixing of the ingredients is necessary in order to obtain good results. The bran and cobs, or bran alone, and the poison should first be thoroughly mixed. Then the oil should be added and the whole thoroughly stirred until every particle of the carrier is coated with oil.

Storing the mixed bait for a month or more seems to improve it, as the oil permeates more thoroughly thru the mixture and in this way a more uniform distribution is obtained.

Any mixed bait should be conspicuously labeled POISON and stored where there will be no danger of its being used for animal feed.





# Field Seeds

**Maquoketa, Ia.**—Herman is now manager of Mueller's Feed and Seed Store.

**Washington, Ia.**—A seed store has been opened here by Walter and Edgar Oetgen, formerly of Oskaloosa.

**Northfield, Minn.**—John Whitney Punder-son, owner of the Northfield Seed Co., but residing at St. Paul, died recently, aged 75 years.

**Burwell, Neb.**—H. A. Coffin suffered considerable loss by fire and water in his seed store, managed by Ed Franssen.

**Vera, Wash.**—A pea and bean seed cleaning and storage plant will be erected by the Michael-Leonard Seed Co.

**Tipton, Ind.**—The Pioneer Hy-Brid Corn Co. has started construction of a new plant at Tipton. Joe F. Lower is supervising construction.—Leif.

**Auburn, Ia.**—Wernimont Bros. Grain Co. have installed a Howell Motor Driven Ceresan Machine to give their customers adequate service in the treatment of seed grains.

**Riverton, Ia.**—The seed house formerly operated by the Sherman-Chambers Seed Co. is being taken down on account of changing business conditions.

**San Francisco, Cal.**—The Ferry-Morse Seed Co. is now occupying its fine new 4-story building housing the general offices and warehouse.

**Omaha, Neb.**—A crop improvement ass'n for Nebraska is being formed by the Grain Exchange and the Chamber of Commerce of Omaha.

**Morris, Ill.**—Barney Wilcox is operating the Morris Seed Co., an outgrowth of the Morris Seed & Grain Co., the grain business having been leased.

**Clarinda, Ia.**—Final argument will be heard by the Federal Trade Commission at Chicago May 12 in the case of the American Field Seed Co., and the Berry Seed Co.

**Storden, Minn.**—The Storden Feed Mill is making preparations to give its trade special seed service by equipping its plant with a Howell Automatic Ceresan Treater.

**Spencer, Ia.**—The Earl E. May Seed Co. is resisting the attempt of the city to collect \$3 per day license fee as a transient merchant, holding that its business is seasonal, not transient.

**East Grand Forks, Minn.**—The Far. Co-op. Marketing Ass'n has placed an order with R. R. Howell & Co. for a large motor driven grain cleaner. The new unit will be used chiefly on seed.

**Minto, N. D.**—The National Atlas Elevator Co. has placed an order with R. R. Howell & Co. for two motor driven seed cleaners. They will be put in service for commercial cleaning of customers seed grain at the Minto and McGregor stations of the company.

**Philadelphia, Pa.**—The Standard Seed Co. has been formed by S. A. Serata, pres., John Serata, vice pres. and general manager, and H. Serata, sales manager, to do a wholesale and retail business in field and garden seeds, at Dock and Walnut streets.

## New Seed Legislation

Seed legislation recently enacted is reported by the American Seed Trade Ass'n as follows:

**Virginia House Bill 318.**—on March 31, 1938—amends the agricultural seed law to include cultivated fescues, millets, bent and ryegrasses, clovers and lespedezas, field peas and field corn; forbids sale or shipment of seeds or mixtures containing 12 or more seeds of dodder per ounce or one or more Johnson grass to each 2 ounces.

**New York Senate Bill 1544**—approved April 3, 1938, regarding certified seed.

**Mississippi Senate Bill 471**—(same as House Bill 900)—appoints a state seed improvement com'te, composed of the director of Experiment Stations, of Agricultural Extension, of Vocational Education, the State Commissioner of Agriculture, the general manager of the Mississippi Federated Co-operatives, the pres. of the Mississippi Farm Bureau Federation, the general manager of the Mississippi Co-operative Cotton Ass'n, and the superintendent of the Mississippi penitentiary.

The duty of this com'te is to direct the purchase of foundation seed, so called, selection of agronomists, promulgating rules, etc., all for the Mississippi state penitentiary farms. The com'te is to promulgate rules for seed improvement ass'ns and it provided that so called foundation seed for planting made on the state penitentiary farms shall be purchased from the Mississippi experiment stations or

## Seed Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1937, in bushels, except where otherwise indicated, were:

FLAXSEED		Receipts		Shipments	
		1938	1937	1938	1937
Chicago	.....	...	...	...	71,000
Duluth	.....	38	81	...	...
Ft. William	.....	8,451	100,776	15,418	90,277
Minneapolis	.....	76,720	89,640	64,000	9,380
KAFIR AND MILO		Receipts		Shipments	
		1938	1937	1938	1937
Galveston	.....	25,500	...	12,857	...
Hutchinson	.....	6,500	2,600	...	...
Kansas City	.....	26,600	58,800	94,800	42,000
St. Joseph	.....	1,500	...	1,500	...
St. Louis	.....	19,600	20,600	9,800	4,200
CANE SEED		Receipts		Shipments	
		1938	1937	1938	1937
Ft. Worth	.....	22,100	15,600	5,200	13,000
Kansas City	.....	2,800	8,400	3,000	600
SORGHUMS		Receipts		Shipments	
		1938	1937	1938	1937
Ft. Worth	.....	65,800	81,200	107,800	123,200
CLOVER		Receipts		Shipments	
		1938	1937	1938	1937
Chicago, lbs.	.....	710,000	211,000	146,000	262,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	.....	313,130	43,300	38,730	83,315
TIMOTHY		Receipts		Shipments	
		1938	1937	1938	1937
Chicago, lbs.	.....	200,000	698,000	364,000	972,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	.....	267,900	32,000	165,630	125,805
SOYBEANS		Receipts		Shipments	
		1938	1937	1938	1937
Chicago	.....	381,000	267,000	197,000	95,000
Indianapolis	.....	4,200	...	43,400	14,000
St. Louis	.....	28,800	62,400	6,400	1,600
Toledo	.....	75,600	...	...	...

## Directory

### Grass & Field Seed Dealers

#### CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

#### GREEN SPRINGS, OHIO

The O & M Seed Co., seed merchants.

#### PAULDING, O.

Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

#### ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

from other sources of production of so called "pure foundation seed."

## Western Seedsmen Have Large Attendance

The attendance, over 80, at the annual meeting of the Western Seedsmen's Ass'n Apr. 30 at the Hotel Paxton, Omaha, Neb., was the largest in recent years.

### Pres. Mathys' Address

JOHN W. MATHYS of Minneapolis, Minn., in his annual address said:

The attendance at our two meetings per year has grown beyond expectations. We have resorted only rarely to formal sessions—a one day meeting, generally informal, has been a sufficient drawing card. There is something more basic than just the mere meeting itself which brought over 200 to Kansas City last fall. It must be that meeting and talking with each other is worth all the time, effort and expense involved. Whatever the reasons, we hope this association will continue to grow and give its members an increasing value received.

The Coffee Federal Seed Bill is being pushed through Congress and may be a law before the present session adjourns. The seed trade committee has worked hard and long and its efforts will be of much value to all of us. Much work remains to be done. Seed Trade Bulletins have kept you fully informed on the progress of this bill, and details will be available as from the same source promptly as possible.

New state laws and changes in those previously enacted are adding to our problems. Unnecessary and impractical provisions are present in most of them, causing needless expense. I doubt that any other industry has given its customers progressively better value. The proponents of these many regulations and the enforcement officials are no more zealous to serve the planter faithfully and well than are we. Therefore, the least we can do is see to it that the laws are practical and the cost of compliance reasonable.

Competition within our industry becomes keener each year. Several explanations might be advanced for this being the case—and it is probably the result of many, all working in the same direction.

Hybrid Corn.—The principles of producing hybrid corn were worked out by and at experiment stations. They continue this splendid work. But to a large degree the tremendous task of producing suitable inbreds and hybrid combinations has been done by seedsmen. It involved the underwriting of an expensive program which could not be expected to become self-supporting in less than ten years. During this trial and error period, there was no positive assurance that it could become practical and profitable. There appears to be little doubt that hybrid seed will replace open pollinated to a large degree.

TREAS. HENRY WINDHEIM announced that everyone present was invited to lunch "on the association," and then delivered his official report of the financial condition of the organization.

ED. MANGELSDORF, St. Louis, Mo., delivered an address on proposed and pending legislation, in an executive session.

Officers elected are: Earl M. Page, St. Louis, pres.; Elmer H. Sexauer, Brookings, S. D., vice pres.; John A. Sheehan, Lincoln, Neb., sec'y; and Henry Windheim, Omaha, treas.

The banquet in the evening, tendered by the seedsmen of Omaha and Nebraska, was enlivened by singing and brief speeches.

## ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and sellers of  
Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas  
St. Louis, Missouri



## Imports of Forage Plant Seeds

Imports of forage plant seeds during April and during the 10 months ended Apr. 30, compared with the like periods in 1937, as reported by the Bureau of Plant Industry, have been as follows, in pounds:

	April	10 mos. ended April 30	April 30
Alfalfa .....	129,000	254,800	4,548,700
Bluegrass—			3,323,500
Canada .....	2,200	24,000	180,800
Kentucky .....			100
Brome, smooth .....	89,200	23,700	883,800
Clover—			662,800
Alsike .....	54,400	152,700	907,100
Crimson .....	186,800	44,100	2,172,600
Red .....	929,200	912,200	8,402,400
White .....	142,000	152,800	2,259,200
Fescue, meadow .....	100	600	2,400
Grass, orchard .....	6,600	165,500	188,100
Millet, foxtail .....			13,300
Mixtures, alsike & timothy .....		5,500	118,500
Mixtures, clover .....			3,700
Mixtures, grass .....	2,100	15,600	7,300
Rape, winter .....	413,500	380,900	4,383,700
Ryegrass—			7,444,600
Italian .....	600	18,900	1,197,100
Perennial .....	17,900	172,100	1,237,300
Timothy .....	1,000	1,200	3,000
Vetch—			104,500
Common .....		13,200	2,369,700
Hairy .....	22,000	202,500	5,425,800
Hungarian .....			284,200
Bentgrass .....	3,700	4,900	20,900
Bluegrass—			20,200
Annual .....			2,200
Rough .....	98,900	83,400	797,800
Wood .....	1,100		5,100
Bromegrass .....		2,000	4,800
Clover—			
Subterranean .....			600
Suckling .....	2,500		28,300
Dogtail, crested .....			24,500
Fescue—			12,700
Chewings .....	82,800	111,300	1,136,400
Other .....	21,300	18,600	164,200
Grass—			75,200
Carpet .....		700	200
Dallis .....	13,500	5,200	101,400
Guinea .....			2,000
Molasses .....	200		19,100
Rescue .....		800	3,400
Rhodes .....	10,500	2,500	53,900
Velvet .....		2,400	4,400
Medick, black .....	2,200		43,000
Mixtures, grass .....			4,200
Oatgrass, tall .....		4,200	200
Sweetclover—			12,800
White .....	441,000	332,000	6,673,300
Yellow .....	78,500	49,000	2,236,200
Wheatgrass—			930,400
Crested .....	9,600	33,600	103,000
Slender .....	4,300	10,500	32,900
Yarrow, com'n. ....	1,100		300

## Grain Carriers

**Houston, Tex.**—The Houston ship channel is being deepened to 34 feet.

**Senator Burton K. Wheeler** is expected to introduce a bill for a railroad reorganization court.

The Ass'n of American Railroads has voted to serve notice on the brotherhoods of intention to cut wages 15 per cent effective July 1.

**Washington, D. C.**—The senate interstate commerce com'te on Apr. 26 favorably reported the Pettengill bill to eliminate the long and short haul clause.

**Truck operators** testified in opposition to the proposed minimum rate order recently before Commissioner Rogers of the Interstate Commerce Commission at the Chicago hearing.

The first barge movement of wheat this season from Kansas City left Apr. 26 for New Orleans. Two weeks earlier a barge shipment of 40,000 bus. of corn had been made.

The recent hike in freight rates by the railroads still has shippers in a tangle to figure out intrastate and interstate basis, but traffic men expect to have differences ironed out shortly.—F.G.C.

Grain and grain products were loaded into 31,215 cars during the week ending Apr. 16, an increase of 2,102 cars over the like week in 1937, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Rates on grain, grain products and grain by-products to points in the United States east of the western termini (Buffalo, Pittsburgh, etc.) for domestic consumption, as increased effective March 28, 1938, and as readjusted effective June 10, 1938, are published to expire with June 30, 1939. J. S. Brown, manager of the transportation department of the Chicago Board of Trade, gives the following reshipping all rail domestic rates from Chicago on grain to eastern basing points as increased effective March 28, and as readjusted effective June 10, in cents per 100 pounds: Albany, N. Y., 25; Baltimore, Md., 23; Belington, W. Va., 22; Boston, Mass., 28; Buffalo, N. Y., 20; Cumberland, Md., 22; Hagerstown, Md., 23; New York, N. Y., 26; Norfolk, Va., 23; Philadelphia, Pa., 24; Pittsburgh, Pa., 20; Rochester, N. Y., 23; Rockland, Mo., 28; Strasburg, Va., 23; Syracuse, N. Y., 23; Utica, N. Y., 23½.

The largest grain cargo to be taken out of the Duluth-Superior harbor to date this season was 500,000 bus. of corn put aboard the steamer Lemoyne bound for a Canadian port. Another steamer loaded 405,000 bus. corn also bound for delivery at a Canadian port, all for export account.—F.G.C.

The Rock Island has petitioned the Illinois Commerce Commission for permission to make a rate of 5 cents per 100 lbs. on corn without observing the provisions of the long and short haul provisions of the Illinois law, from Morris, Ill., to Chicago, to expire Dec. 31, without transit privileges and only on intrastate traffic. A hearing on the application will be held May 12 at the Chicago office of the Commission.

**Washington, D. C.**—Section 30 of H.B. 10315 providing intercoastal shipping subsidy effecting a differential of up to 15c per hundred-weight on flour or 9c a bushel on wheat to west coast shippers, disastrous to producers, millers and grain dealers in the central states was stricken out of the merchant marine bill in the House Apr. 28 by a vote of 132 to 27, after vigorous protests by Fred Sale, sec'y of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

**Olympia, Wash.**—The department of public service has granted the request of railroads to increase generally freight rates and charges applicable to intrastate traffic in Washington not to exceed 10 per cent. Carload rates on the following commodities may be increased not to exceed five per cent over rates in effect on Dec. 19th—"Products of agriculture animal and animal products, cottonseed oil and vegetable oil, except linseed oil."—F.K.H.

## Faster Unloading of Large Trucks

Owing to the fact that many grain elevators have found truck lifts purchased years ago do not lift the front wheels of a truck high enough for fast unloading, the Kewanee Machinery & Conveyor Co. has placed on the market the Kewanee Frameless Cylinder Air Lifts which can be installed in a very small space in front of the old lift. Many such installations have been made. The old lift is used for dumping wagons and small trucks, the new lift for dumping the long trucks. This Frameless Cylinder Air Lift is made in two sizes; one raises the front wheels of a truck 6'-4", the other raises the front wheels 7'-4".

Flour mills of Canada ground 41,239,211 bus. wheat during the 8 months ending Mar. 31, against 46,304,932 bus. a year ago, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

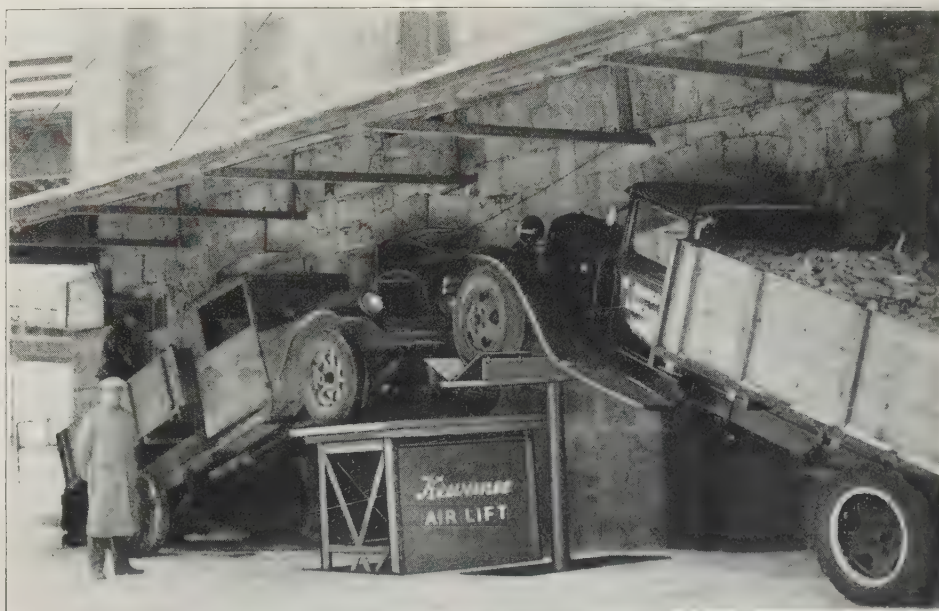
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FIELD CORN - SWEET CORN  
SEED OATS - SEED BARLEY  
GARDEN SEED - GRASS SEED  
THE O & M SEED CO.  
GROWERS GREEN SPRINGS, OHIO

**CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.**  
CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.  
**GRAIN**  
Clover and Timothy Seeds  
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**FARM SEEDS**  
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BILLINGS, MONT.

**MICHAEL-LEONARD SEED CO.**  
formerly Sioux City Seed Co.



The Improved Air Lift Speeds Up the Unloading of Large Trucks.



# Feedstuffs

**New Orleans, La.**—The National Cottonseed Products Ass'n will hold its 42nd annual convention at the Roosevelt Hotel May 16, 17 and 18.

**Portland, Ore.**—Werner Wilcke, of Portland, was elected governor of the Portland district of the Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n at a meeting of district members at the Chamber of Commerce.

**The American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n.** Pres. R. M. Field is pleased to announce, has obtained as speakers for the French Lick convention, June 9 and 10, Dr. E. B. Hart of the University of Wisconsin and Dr. L. C. Norris of Cornell University, their topics being "New Ideas in Dairy Nutrition" and "New Ideas in Poultry Nutrition."

**Lafayette, Ind.**—Unused feedstuffs tags may be exchanged under the new Indiana law. Effective January 1, 1939, during the month of January only of each year, the State Chemist will exchange for new tags all unused feeding stuffs tags issued during the preceding calendar year; provided, the registrant pays for the cost of printing and handling charges of the tags returned to the State Chemist. Manufacturers are requested not to return any tags before January, 1939, and then to return only those tags printed during the year 1938, and which can no longer be used.

**Corn Meal** may be stored for a long period of time without change in the crude fat content, it was found at the New York State Experiment Station. It was found, however, that when the moisture content is 14 per cent or higher, the storage temperature must be maintained at 18° C. (64.4° F.) or lower, whereas with a moisture content of less than 8 per cent the storage temperature may be as high as 37°. The "degrees of acidity" of corn meal do not indicate changes in crude fat and therefore may not be used as an index of crude fat losses.

**Puyallup, Wash.**—The Western Washington Agricultural Experiment Station will hold Feed Dealers Day June 9.

**New Orleans, La.**—Bryant T. Manard was killed Apr. 30, when the car he was driving overturned. He was a native of Rockford, Ill., and went to New Orleans 25 years ago and formed the Manard Molasses Co.

**Seattle, Wash.**—Meetings scheduled by the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, Inc., recently were: Grays Harbor District, Apr. 25, at Montesano; Central Washington District, Apr. 28, Yakima, hay com'ite to meet immediately afterward; Seattle District, May 9, at an undetermined location.

**Biloxi, Miss.**—Feed control officials of the south central states at a recent meeting here formed the Southern Ass'n of Feed Control Officials. Dr. F. D. Fuller, of College Station, Texas, was elected president; E. P. Green, Tallahassee, Fla., vice president, and E. H. Holeman, Nashville, Tenn., secretary. Dr. J. D. Turner, of Kentucky, declared that chemical analysis of feeds is not sufficient, particularly in the determining of a feed's digestibility and character of ingredients. "It is evident, then," said Dr. Turner, "that microscopy can be of great assistance to chemical analysis. Too much attention is being given to chemical analysis and not enough to the character of the ingredients."

## Feedstuffs Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1937, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1938	1937	1938	1937
*Baltimore .....	3,462	4,054	.....	.....
*Boston .....	664	842	.....	.....
*Chicago .....	12,115	10,504	40,708	38,364
†Kansas City....	6,975	10,725	31,700	30,725
*Milwaukee .....	190	305	4,240	5,955
*Minneapolis .....	1,593	2,757	25,216	28,456
*Peoria .....	12,590	14,140	17,680	16,260

\*Millfeed. †Bran and shorts.



L. F. Brown, Chicago, Ill.

## Sec'y Brown Resigns

Louis F. Brown, executive sec'y of the Mineral Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Chicago, has tendered his resignation from this position, which he has held for the nearly five years this organization has been in existence.

Mr. Brown will leave active association with the feed industry, to which he has devoted more than 45 years of his life. He began with Barber & Bennett of Albany, N. Y., in 1892. For 13 years Mr. Brown was chief of the fertilizer and feedingstuffs bureau, department of agriculture, of New York with headquarters at Albany. From 1913 to 1933 he was sec'y of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, from which he resigned to serve the mineral feed manufacturers.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown plan to spend most of the summer at their old home in eastern New York state. In the fall they will go to Florida where they expect to make their permanent home. Countless friends in the feed industry, which he served so long, wish him well in his retirement and hope that he will enjoy many happy years.

**Wheat stocks** held by mills in the United States as reported to the Department of Commerce totaled 85,241,467 bus. Mar. 31, against 82,134,445 bus. on Mar. 31, 1937.

## Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for September futures of standard bran and gray shorts, spot cottonseed meal, soybean meal and No. 1 fine ground alfalfa meal, in dollars per ton, and No. 2 yellow corn and No. 2 yellow soybeans in cents per bushel:

	Minneapolis		Kansas City	
	Bran	Midds	Bran	Shorts
Apr. 2.....	19.00	18.50	14.50	17.00
Apr. 9.....	18.50	18.00	14.60	17.00
Apr. 16.....	17.50	17.50	14.00	16.70
Apr. 23.....	18.50	18.50	14.45	16.75
Apr. 30.....	19.00	18.50	13.55	15.85
May 7.....	18.50	18.00	13.50	16.15

	St. Louis		Chicago	
	Bran	Shorts	Soybeans	Meal
Apr. 2.....	17.65	19.25	97½	26.50
Apr. 9.....	17.45	19.10	93¼	26.50
Apr. 16.....	17.00	19.00	93¼	25.50
Apr. 23.....	16.20	18.85	90	25.50
Apr. 30.....	15.75	17.75	91	26.00
May 7.....	15.65	18.25	94¼	26.20

	Ft. Worth		Memphis		Kansas City		Chicago	
	Cottonseed	Meal	Cottonseed	Meal	Alfalfa	Alfalfa	Corn	Corn
Apr. 2.....	24.50	21.10	22.00	61½				
Apr. 9.....	24.50	21.80	21.00	60½				
Apr. 16.....	24.50	21.25	19.50	60½				
Apr. 23.....	24.50	21.75	19.50	60				
Apr. 30.....	24.50	21.50	19.50	59½				
May 7.....	24.50	20.35	19.50	59½				



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HAMLET GRAIN CO.,  
HAMLET, IND.



## Adulteration and Misbranding

The Ponca City Milling Co., Ponca City, Okla., was fined \$30 on a plea of guilty to the charge of having substituted wheat brown shorts for wheat gray shorts in whole or part, the crude fiber amounting to 7.01 per cent instead of the 6 per cent stated on the label.

The Kalmbach Burckett Co., Shreveport, La., was fined \$50 for misbranding laying mash containing less than 14.82% crude protein, 3.4% crude fat and more than 13.08% crude fiber, when the label declared "protein not less than 18%; crude fat not less than 5%; and crude fiber not more than 8%."

## Iowa's Feed Law Enforcement

BY HARRY IRWIN, Iowa State Chemist

Nearly everyone agrees that good feed law enforcement benefits all reputable manufacturers and distributors of feeds.

Feed control officials hear every day such remarks as, "Your laws are different and require us to make different labels, etc." We realize that different feed laws places a hardship on those making interstate shipments, where different labeling laws and requirements are in effect. But, it is not the feed control officials who make the laws, it is the legislative assemblies and they require us to enforce the laws they enact.

It is fortunate that the laws pertaining to labeling of feeds are in harmony as well as they are. They agree in most important provisions such as names, definitions of ingredients, net weights on packages, minimum guarantees of protein and fat, and maximum guarantees of fibre, and name and address of manufacturer.

The Iowa law varies from those of the surrounding states in that where products contain more than 5 per cent of added minerals the label shall show the minimum percentage of lime as (CaO) and phosphorus as (P2O5). Surrounding states require calcium to be expressed as (Ca) and phosphorus as (P). It is only by legislative action that this can be changed and therefore until such time as that action is taken we must insist on the percentage of CaO and P2O5 being stated on the label.

Feed control officials favor uniform laws and have set up a standard in the "Model Feed Law." It would certainly simplify my work as a control official if our labeling requirements were the same as those of surrounding states.

In the last few years manufacturers have shown a tendency to use a multitude of ingredients in their feeds. Some now incorporate almost every known ingredient. Doubtless only traces of some of these ingredients are used, hence, the claims made for them are questioned. The new Michigan law requires manufacturers to state percentages of ingredients used in mixtures in amounts less than 5 per cent.

General terms as "John Doe Minerals," or "John Doe's Balancers," mean very little to me on registrations and absolutely nothing to most consumers. All registrations so made out have been returned for correction. The registration and the label must bear the names of the ingredients used.

All registrations of commercial feeds, mineral mixtures, and stock tonics are required to be notarized. You in fact sign an affidavit stating that the product registered will be labeled as it is approved and registered with the Department of Agriculture. Several of the labels

which have been sent to me by our inspectors do not contain the information which are on their registrations.

## Artificially Dried Young Grass Is Good Dairy Food

G. Genin, Paris, France, is sold on dehydrated young grass as a feed for dairy cows and growing calves. In a review of French studies he explains that young grass, dried in a heated chamber, yields a hay that is high in protein, vitamin A, ash constituents, and other necessary food elements, and that the use of fertilizer on the soil will often make four cuttings of grass per year possible, thus increasing the yield.

G. Genin concludes that the artificial drying cost may be reduced by exposing the young grass to sunshine for a time after cutting, then finishing the drying in a dehydrator. While this practice causes some loss in the feeding

value, the dried young grass is still of excellent quality.

## Cereal Chemists Meet May 23

The 24th annual convention of the American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists will be held at the hotel Netherland Plaza, Cincinnati, O., the week of May 23-27.

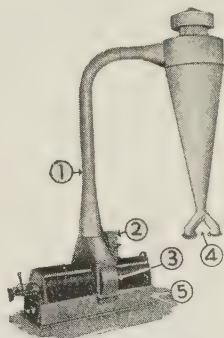
Over 60 speakers have been assigned topics for addresses on baking, brewing and wheat varieties.

B. B. Bayles will speak on "Getting the Right Variety in the Right Place," W. W. Worzella on "The Technique of Producing a New Wheat," E. G. Bayfield on "Environment and Wheat Quality," and H. M. Simmons on "Utilization of Types of Soft Wheat."

At the meeting the Thomas Burr Osborne medal will be awarded to Dr. C. O. Swanson of Manhattan, Kan., for his contributions to cereal chemistry as the result of original research.

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● YOUR MONEY'S WORTH—AND MORE! ●



### Pneumatic Attrition Mill

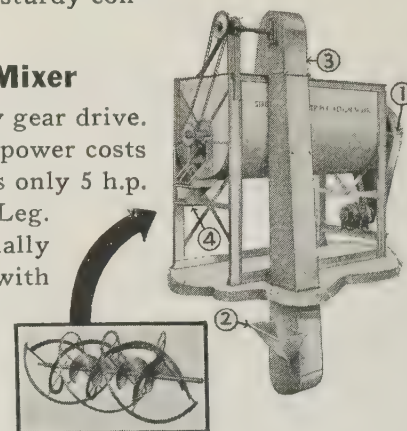
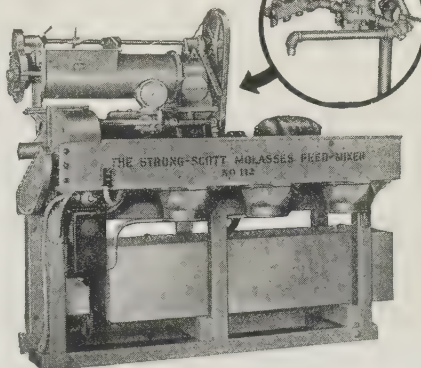
Fire and explosion Hazards are eliminated when you have a Strong-Scott Pneumatic Attrition Mill.

1. Feed is elevated by means of grinding motors without reduction in grinding capacity.
2. Adjustable non-choking feeder.
3. Removable cover for changing plates.
4. Feed is cool when sacked.
5. Heavy base — sturdy construction.

### Triple Action Dry Feed Mixer

1. Combination V-Belt and Planetary gear drive. This efficient drive arrangement cuts power costs — for instance, one ton mixer requires only 5 h.p.
2. Loading Hopper.
3. Elevating Leg.
4. Sacking Spout. INSET — Specially designed agitator cylinder, which with Planetary gear speed reducer, saves 25% to 50% on operating costs.

Inset shows view of the molasses injector control.



### Molasses Feed Mixer

Lumpless Molasses Feed Mixer. The Strong-Scott patented molasses injection control is not found in any other mixer. You get better prices when using this mixer because the molasses feed is better. Write for complete description.

## Hay Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1937, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1938	1937	1938	1937
Baltimore .....	...	470	...	...
Boston .....	803	594	...	...
Chicago .....	1,326	2,230	37	3,078
Ft. Worth .....	22	22	...	...
Kansas City .....	1,968	5,376	300	3,276
Minneapolis .....	84	47	24	14
Peoria .....	...	1,080	...	40
St. Louis .....	60	1,548	1,296	444
Seattle .....	88	...	...	...

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and Feed Plant

The Strong-Scott Mfg Co.  
Minneapolis Minn. Great Falls Mont.





# California Grain and Feed Dealers Meet

The 14th annual convention of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n was called to order at 8:30 a.m., Apr. 22, in the Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, by Pres. Harry N. Laine, of Los Angeles, who said:

## Pres. Laine's Address

We strive to establish friendly trade relations thru high standards of business ethics in our dealings with each other, with the consumers, producers and the public. We are striving to enlarge our individual and collective business and indirectly the markets, both foreign and domestic for California producers, as well as dealers. We want to enroll all responsible, active and reputable firms dealing in feeds.

Our first board meeting was held in San Francisco on April 24, 1937, immediately following adjournment of the last convention. We agreed, at that meeting, to take more time to study the suggestions coming from that annual meeting and decided to take the time away from business to meet in Fresno on May 21, 1937. At the Fresno meeting the Board carefully went over the entire Ass'n work program. The Board held three separate meetings thruout last year. They have paid their own expenses to attend these sessions and administer the affairs of the Ass'n, for which we are all grateful.

**Legislation**—The affairs of the Ass'n were taken up with the tail-end of the legislative session in Sacramento during the spring of 1937. From bulletins already mailed out, and from the report pending from the legislative com'te, you all know that a very active, and we believe, uniformly, successful program was carried out.

**District Reorganization and Group Meetings**—From last year's convention, your board had the problem of district reorganization to consider, namely, to establish the most effective working units in the retail trade areas of the state, so that local dealer groups might best work out purely local problems, as well as unite with other districts on state-wide problems, all within the state ass'n. The board has had the state divided into regional areas, or districts, each having a district chairman, with a district com'te membership represented by one active feed dealer in each town.

Many group meetings have been held during the year, in fact, the main weight of your ass'n work, through its employees, this year, has been to create thru these district meetings, a true forum for our members of all classes. The collective intelligence of a group is greater than that of any single individual in the group. Unity of purpose and action thus established will carry us much further than the haphazard action by any individual.

To encourage a self help program for our different classes of members, major divisions have been set up for the feed, grain, hay concentrate and alfalfa meal sections of our industry.

**Feed Law**—Enough time has now elapsed for a serious study of the amount of funds required for efficient enforcement of the feed law, and to provide at the coming legislative session for a reasonable reduction of tonnage taxes. Many of our independent dealers and manufacturers are sadly in need of added revenue to continue their business and a saving on tonnage taxes would be very helpful.

**Workmen's Compensation Insurance**—Some general reductions have followed the first revision in rates since 1934. Based on three years' experience, rates for our industry shows about a 4% reduction in feed manufacturing plants; 8% reduction on grain milling; around a 10% increase on grain warehouse rates; and a 10% increase on hay, grain and feed dealers. This being one of the reducible costs for the industry it should have careful and constant study thru each year, aiming at future reduction in cost, especially for the feed retailer. We note that the fuel and material dealers obtained a reduction of approximately 6% from previous rates.

Our Grain Division recently, thru E. R. Warren, Chairman, represented the Ass'n at a conference called by the State Chamber of Commerce where the possibilities for getting one of the four contemplated laboratories was discussed.

**Long Term Contracts**—A questionnaire was prepared by your Directors on this matter which showed that the majority of our members want something done about shortening the periods and otherwise standardizing methods of handling such contracts.

HENRY JUNG presented the financial report by L. O. Wisler, C.P.A.: Cash balance on April 1 of \$986.52; Dues receivable still unpaid of \$415. Net average monthly ex-

penses \$550 for ordinary operating; total last year income—in and uncollected \$6602.17; total expense \$6722.17. Heavier retail and other expenses ran our cash output over our cash intake for year by \$120. Sec. reported retail division work; meetings, rate hearings, old age taxes, etc., has increased operating expenses by around \$75 per month.

A. C. AITKEN presented the membership report.

E. R. WARREN, San Francisco, in presenting a detailed grain crop report for the state said:

This report covers acreage and condition as of Apr. 9, and is compiled from the information available up to that time. On account of the unusually wet season, flood damage and the lateness of the crop, it is impossible to estimate the condition as accurately as could be done in a normal season; and the condition will, no doubt, change materially between now and harvest time, so this report can only be considered as an indication, not as a definite forecast of the crops to be harvested.

The original intentions were to plant about 5% more barley, about 5% less wheat and about the same acreage of oats and sorghums that were planted in 1937. It now appears, however, that the actual barley acreage is practically the same as 1937, and wheat about 90% of last year's planting. Oat acreage is slightly greater than in 1937. Sorghum acreage will probably be materially increased over 1937.

The acreage and condition as reported would indicate that barley crop equal to 87% of the 1937 crop, or 590,000 tons, the wheat crop equal to 77% of the 1937 crop, or 12,900,000 bushels the oat crop approximately the same, and the sorghum crop somewhat larger than the 1937 crop.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON Paul X. Smith, chairman, presented the report of the concentrate division:

Previous to the Bailey Amendment to the tariff becoming effective the Pacific Coast imported 35,000 to 45,000 tons of sesame seed yearly, and many thousand tons of perilla, hemp, kapok and other seeds. This tariff act placed a high duty on seed, thereby forcing Pacific Coast plants to abandon crushing same, and placing this operation in the hands of oriental mills. Our mills have either closed completely, or slowed down, while oriental mills have prospered. Now in place of importing the seed and crushing it here (giving employment to hundreds on the Pacific Coast) we import the oil and meal at lower rates of duty than applicable to the feed industry, for your supply of concentrates is becoming limited at least too much for best nutritional results.

E. W. LOCKWOOD reported:

The 1937-38 fish meal crop in California was lower than expected. All factors, including the number of operators, the size of plants, the number of fishing boats and the size of permits granted, indicated an increase over 1936-37. However, due to poor fishing and to the failure of the floating factories to finish the season, the production was substantially lower than the previous year. The figures are as follows:

California production of all kinds of fish meal, 1937-38, 75,066 tons; 1936-37, 126,360 tons.

E. R. WARREN, chairman for the Grain Division, reported:

## Grain Division Report

The Gross Weight Law on bags finally passed, and is apparently working out to the satisfaction of all concerned.

This Division, in conjunction with the transportation com'te, opposed the reduction in the west-bound transcontinental rate on barley which was finally denied.

**Long Term Contracts**—We recommend that this convention go on record as opposing contracts extending over a period of more than 60 days, unless such contracts provide for

carrying charges on deliveries extending over longer periods, in which case they shall be sufficiently margined.

Should the above recommendation be adopted, we further recommend that the new Grain and Wholesale Feed Divisions be instructed to jointly draw up a working agreement which will be acceptable to all interested members of the Association; violations of which will be considered as unfair trade practices.

**The Truck Peddling Nuisance** is still with us, and is very troublesome at times. There seems to be no legislative remedy that is workable, as a high license fee imposed on peddlers would undoubtedly be declared unconstitutional by the courts, even if it were possible to have the necessary legislation enacted.

The only apparent solution that we can find is close co-operation between the country buyer, the wholesale grain and feed dealer and the retail feed dealer, which will direct the flow of grain thru regular channels of trade and eliminate the "wild-cat" truck peddler. This would not be a perfect solution, but would materially improve present conditions.

We, therefore, recommend that the new Grain and Feed Divisions jointly call meetings in the various territories affected, and attempt to work out agreements for each territory to fit the particular needs of that territory.

**Weevil Pest** is also still with us, but has not been particularly troublesome for the past year, partially on account of the light carryover of grain in 1937.

**Seed Grains**—There has been some talk of our ass'n putting on a statewide campaign with the idea of improving the quality of seed grains used. There has, however, been no pressing demand by the membership for this action, but we believe that if the new Grain Division can stimulate enough interest among members to warrant it, it would be well worth while to go ahead with this program next year.

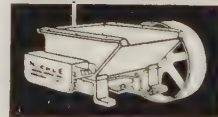
The Act provides a penalty for marketing in excess of the quota established for producer of fifteen cents per bushel, and Section 372 (A) provides that this penalty shall be collected by the buyer of the wheat.

We have a few copies of the circular, giving a short summary of the provisions of the act, should anyone desire it.

**Uniform Warehouse Receipts**—We make the following recommendation: That the new Grain Division and Legislative Com'te jointly draw up a bill to be presented to the Legislature at the next session, along the following lines:

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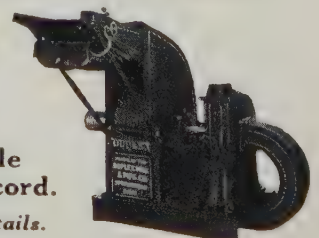
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1. That a standard of Negotiable Warehouse Receipt be adopted (a standard form is not necessary under the present law, provided the necessary information is shown on the receipt), the form possibly to be prescribed by the Director of Agriculture.

2. That, in addition to the information now required, the Warehouse Receipt shall show:

a. The condition of the containers.  
b. The condition of the grain, if not in apparently sound condition (to protect the buyer against grain on storage containing an excessive amount of green weeds, or grain delivered immediately after a rain containing excessive moisture, either of which conditions will cause damage to stored grain).

We are unable to determine the attitude of the warehousemen in general, but we do know that there will be opposition to the above proposal. We would, therefore, suggest contacting the California Warehousemen's Ass'n with the idea of enlisting their support. If that is possible, it will be of material assistance.

We cannot recommend compulsory state or federal inspection of each lot of stored grain, as proposed in the resolution. This Ass'n, as well as the grain exchanges, has always opposed similar legislation, which has been proposed at various times in the past. We believe the same reasons for opposing such legislation still hold good. We do, however, recommend that the new Grain Division meet with Mr. Jeffers and attempt to work out a plan of voluntary inspection on grain stored in public warehouses, so that samples and inspection certificates would be available to those desiring them—if not on all grain in public warehouses, on a large part of it. Mr. Jeffers advises us that if this service is desired, and if a sufficient number of dealers would agree to make use of it, his department could do the work for a very nominal cost. It is entirely possible that in a great many cases it could be done more economically by state inspectors than by private samplers.

We cannot recommend that all warehouses be bonded, as the cost of a bond is prohibitive to the small country warehouses. It might be possible, however, to work out some sort of compulsory mutual insurance to cover all grain warehouses, and to be supervised by the Department of Agriculture, at a cost that would be materially lower than the present cost of bonding, and would serve the same purposes. We suggest that the new Grain Division investigate this subject and take whatever action they consider proper.

**Intrastate Grain Rates**—On Feb. 14, 1938, the Commission issued its formal Decision No. 30640, ordering the new rates to become effective on June 1, 1938, on practically the same basis as the proposed report.

Briefly stated, the new rates are based strictly on mileage, disregarding all territorial groupings, but with the provision that the permanent rail rates are to be used as a maximum between points located on the rail. Between points not located on the rail, (even though the distances are no greater) the mileage scale or a combination of the permanent rail and mileage (whichever makes the lower rate) will apply.

These new rates (if we have correctly interpreted the order) will increase all rates, truck and rail, between points located on the rail to approximately 20% over the temporary rail rates. The general average of present truck rates is probably 10% under the temporary rail rates, so the new order will increase present truck rates between rail points about 33%. Increases between points not located on the rail will be still greater. It is impossible to give accurate figures at this time, but, as nearly as we can estimate them, those increases will average approximately 50% over the present truck rates.

Carl R. Schulz has filed a formal protest to the order for account of the Ass'n. This was necessary in order to protect our right to bring action before the State Supreme Court, should that be decided necessary.

If the present order does stand, it most certainly will increase proprietary trucking to the disadvantage of the small dealers. It will also increase truck peddling and chiseling in general, to the serious disadvantage of every member of the Ass'n.

H. C. HAZLETT, chairman, presented the report of the legislative com'te:

#### Legislative Com'te Report

One important point recently accomplished was the elimination of the sales tax on small feed purchases used for family food production. With the good assistance of Assemblyman Hubert B. Scudder, this com'te met with the Board of Equalization and so presented our position in this matter, that the Board voted favorably to eliminate the tax.

Mr. R. J. Smith attended several meetings with the California State Pharmacy Board and with other groups represented was successful in clearing up some conflict about to whom and how vaccines and serums could be sold. The Pharmacy Board has been as reasonable as we could fairly expect; and, at present, we are waiting their further decision on just what feed dealers can do in helping order, forwarding, or in emergency financing the use of these

items. Feed dealers cannot stock these articles for resale.

Complaint has just reached us asking for further support against a proposed excise tax now in the Revenue Bill in joint conference, which would tax imported fish meal one half cent a pound.

Along with the National Food Ass'n, we have opposed the 70 car train bill in Washington.

The truck peddler competitor hits us here just as they do more seriously back in the Eastern States. We should join with the many other state feed associations in working out uniform control legislation that would place the same taxes, licenses, and regulatory costs on these itinerant vendors, as now apply to our established businesses.

**Hempseed**—Under the law or present regulations it is illegal for any person to make transfers of unsterilized marihuana seed to any other person unless both parties involved are duly registered under the law, or be liable for a transfer tax of \$100 per ounce of such seed transfers.

**OFFICERS ELECTED** for the ensuing year are: E. R. Warren, San Francisco, Pres.; J. B. Claypool, San Bernardino, vice pres.; directors: Harry N. Laine, elected to serve one year; directors Norman S. West, Dewey B. Wells, Chester F. Ambler, Ralph Boone—all elected for two years; directors on the old board who carry over this year and complete their duties next April are: A. C. Aitken, H. C. Hazlett, W. K. Jansen and G. G. Steere.

The annual dinner was given Friday evening in the Biltmore Bowl. Less than 200 ever got so far downstairs in the Biltmore that they reached the Bowl. The mixed dinner dance went over big. The North had better repeat next year or duck individually at home! The music and entertainment were excellent. The floor was crowded, shared with Junior College and High School parties, but the footwork was superb. The Annual Banquet would never go over so smoothly without the efficient seating arrangement by Gladys Odell, who with Norma Johnson, was kept busy on registration, tickets, welcoming, information, and helpfulness.

#### LOS ANGELES NOTES

A golf tournament arranged by Wm. P. Mathews was held for others than retailers Thursday afternoon at the California Country Club. Prizes had been donated by 15 firms.

A retail conference had been held Thursday and recommended the following definition of a retail feed dealer: Such dealer shall have a license from the State of California. He shall have an established place of business open to the public during usual business hours, for each business day, in which he shall carry a stock of feeds, and he shall be actively engaged in the business of selling those feeds—and whose major interests must be in retail merchandising.

The presentation of president's plaque to Harry N. Laine was made by Gail M. McDowell who most fittingly carried thru this annual ritual which symbolizes the membership appreciation for work well done.

Latest new members welcomed at the convention were: Simpson Milling Company, Garden Grove; Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha Co., San Francisco; John W. Williamson, Los Angeles; Balfour-Guthrie & Co., Ltd., Los Angeles branch; Van Camp Sea Food Co., Inc., Terminal Island; Feed Mill Specialties Co., Inc., Los Angeles; Cummings Warehouse, Porterville; Equipment Engineering Co., Los Angeles. Recently Frank A. Manuel contributed \$50 without membership towards our Legislative Expenses.

District Chairmen or local dealers were pres-

ent and made brief reports for every major feed area in the state. From Sacramento came Hugh Scrutton; E. F. Arnoldy and A. Schoenegg from Marysville; Norman S. West, Modesto; W. B. Roby from Porterville reported for Earl Lacey for Fresno District. (Earl was golfing.) H. C. Hazlett from Petaluma; H. T. Marken, Hayward; Henry Jung, San Jose; C. C. Brown, R. D. Pelton, and Ivan Loomis from San Luis Obispo; W. C. Clark from Bakersfield; Chester Ambler, San Gabriel; Welles Ross from Ontario-Pomona District; Jack Claypool, San Bernardino-Riverside; Ray Sence and G. G. Steere, San Fernando Valley; Herbert Hill and C. K. Simpson for Santa Ana; K. W. Schlaegel and Gail M. McDowell for Los Angeles District, and W. H. Peters for San Diego District; Ernie Pate for Santa Barbara District; with only Imperial Valley unrepresented.



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# Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Inclusion of bran in the chick ration is justified on dietetic grounds in spite of its relatively poor value as measured by digestion trials, according to brief experiments in England, reported by E. T. Halnan.

**St. Paul, Minn.**—The International Baby Chick Ass'n will hold its annual convention here July 18-21. General meetings will be confined to two-hours' duration, with not more than three speakers per session. Feeds and feeding will be prominent on the program.

Germinated oats failed to give a good account of themselves in experiments with laying pullets by A. E. Tomhave and C. W. Mumford at the Agricultural Experiment Station, Newark, Del. A comparison was made by mixing ground oats into the mash in quantities that would supply the nutrients contained in the germinated oats fed. The ground oats fed pullets averaged 173 eggs per bird in the 333 days of the experiment, while the birds fed germinated oats averaged only 161.

**Portland, Ore.**—Blaming chick-rearing troubles on the feed is a common practice among poultrymen, for which the feed salesmen are considerably to blame, is the belief of H. E. Cosby, head of the poultry department of Oregon State College. Altho mixed feeds offered Oregon farmers are rather rigidly regulated thru state law, so far as having their contents accurately stated on labels, rival salesmen encourage producer suspicion of competitive feeds, which results in damage to all concerned, sooner or later and diverts the attention of the producer from the real causes of his trouble. By such attitude a producer loses faith in all brands when in reality Oregon has an outstanding list of reputable poultry feeds prepared by scientific minded men who stay abreast of nutritional knowledge.—F.K.H.

## Protein Experiments with Poultry

DRIED MILK gave better results than skimmed fresh milk, even when price was considered, declared Captain E. T. Halnan, reporting before the Suffolk Federation Conference on experiments with meat birds. Milk, he insisted, is a better protein food fattening mash than any other food ingredient, and quite worth feeding despite its cost. The amount of food required to produce one lb. of dead weight flesh in a 5-lb. Light Sussex cockerel he placed at 4.59 lbs.; in a 4 lb. pullet, 5.09 lbs. \* \* \*

EGG PRODUCTION and egg weight was virtually the same for a number of combinations of protein supplement fed to laying hens in experiments at the Pullman, Wash., experiment station, reported by M. W. Miller and G. E. Bearse. No great differences were noted in albumen quality, yolk color, yolk shadow, or commercial candling grades between the various lots fed, tho hatchability and albumen color were higher in all combinations of protein supplements containing dried skim milk. The feed cost per dozen eggs, however, was lower on protein supplement combinations which did not contain dried skim milk. \* \* \*

FOUR EXPERIMENTS with feeding meat scraps and dried milk to Barred Plymouth Rock and Single Comb White Leghorn chicks at the Indiana Experiment Station, as recorded by R. E. Roberts and C. W. Carrick, showed:

(1) That 15% meat-and-bone scrap and 5 or 6% of dried milk produced more rapid growth and the amount of feed required per unit of gain was less than when 12% of meat-and-bone scrap and 4% of dried milk were fed. The higher rate of gain, however, was offset by the increased cost of the ration.

(2) Dried buttermilk and dried skim milk as supplements in a starting ration demonstrated no significant differences in their relative feeding values.

(3) Dried milk and dried whey as supplements showed dried milk to be superior when the volumes used were equal, but when fed at such levels as to provide equal amounts of protein they produced practically equal gains on equal amounts of feed.

## Feed Consumption by Layers Varies

On a yearly basis 25 pounds of feed per 100 birds per day probably would be a fairly close average for Barred Rocks laying from 40 to 60 eggs per day under general Ontario conditions, says J. R. Cavers, in Chanticleer.

The flocks he considered ranged from 20 pounds of feed per day per 100 birds, producing 25 eggs per day, to 31 pounds per day for birds producing on a 72% basis. From the averages he arrived at the general figure of 25 pounds per 100 birds per day, or 7½ pounds per bird per month, or 90 pounds per bird per year for Barred Rock pullets.

## Liver Promotes Hatchability

When a meat scrap supplement containing a fairly large proportion of liver was used in the rations of laying hens tested by the Bureau of Animal Industry it was found that the hatchability of their eggs was improved over a meat scrap supplement containing no liver.

Recognition of the unusual food values of liver has increased the price of this by-product of the packing industry until comparatively little of its gets into ordinary poultry meat scrap.

This is no reflection on meat scrap, for most of the packing house by-products used in this test gave good egg production, tho hatchability suffered when the supplement consisted of ground-dried lean meat, blood meal and stick, and liquid "stick." The by-products tested included meat meal, meat and bone meal, beef scrap, blood meal, and "stick."

## Do Chickens Have Taste?

Chickens have taste, according to studies of individual laying birds by D. C. Kennard and V. D. Chamberlin, at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station. They discovered surprising variations in the dietary habits of individual layers.

In free choice feeding, the hens generally preferred wheat to corn or oats. One layer had a special liking for wheat bran. In 12 weeks, at 73% production, 31.6% of her total feed consumption consisted of bran, and she drank 3.34 times as much water, by weight, as she consumed food. In the 31 weeks that followed, when her production dropped to 26%, 43.5% of the total feed she consumed was bran, and she drank 4 times the weight of the feed in water. During a 41-week third period, with production at 65%, this layer was given whole grains free choice, but a mash concentrate reduced her consumption of bran to 5.1%. The amount of water she drank dropped to 1.67 times the weight of the feed, demonstrating conclusively that the amount of wheat bran she had been eating directly influenced the amount of water she drank.

These studies of individual layers proved that the popular conviction that the body weight of hens declines during heavy egg production is wrong. The studies revealed that body weight was maintained, and even gradually increased during heavy egg produc-

tion; likewise that feed and water intake were maintained until egg production ceased. A drop in egg production was generally followed by an interruption of feed and water intake, and a decline in body weight.

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## Handling of Turkeys Before Killing Affects Fishy Flavors

High grade fish meal, fed at levels as high as 25% of the entire ration, for periods of six weeks or more before killing, had no off-flavor effect on properly handled carcasses of turkeys in experiments at the University of California.

Proper handling of the birds constituted starving of the birds prior to killing or immediate drawing and cooling of the carcass after killing. When the birds were not starved before killing, and when the carcass was kept in a warm room overnight after killing, the flavor was adversely affected, and the birds fed inferior fish meals showed the greatest amount of fishy flavor. Off flavors were reported for birds fed as little as 2% to 5% of fish oil.

Say V. S. Asmundson and T. H. Jukes, who conducted the feeding experiment: "The results of these tests . . . show that fish oil should not be fed during the last few weeks prior to the time that turkeys are to be marketed. The data obtained also indicate that the quality of the fish meal fed and the way in which the birds are handled immediately prior to and after killing, may influence the flavor of the flesh. . . . When used, fish meal should be of a high grade. . . . If the birds were drawn immediately . . . it would . . . help to ensure better flavor in the turkey flesh."

## Do Chickens Need High Protein Rations?

"It is commonly accepted that birds which come into production at an early age produce smaller eggs and do not lay as well as those which come into production at a greater age," says A. J. Macdonald in *Harper Adams Utility Poultry Journal*. "I have not found this to be so in actual practice. In all the growth experiments I found that rations which gave the fastest rate of growth and the earliest date of sexual maturity also gave the most economic egg returns."

Macdonald calls attention to the Prentice report that feeding milk to chicks hastens maturity by about 40 days, adding that the various milk products have similar growth-promoting values when fed at equivalent protein levels. But a great quantity of milk in the ration is not necessary, he said, since experiments have demonstrated that mixed protein supplements made up of equal parts of dried skim milk, soybean meal, and meat meal have given results equal to those from milk alone. Rations did seem to require a certain amount of vitamin B2 which is found in milk.

To clear up existing doubts about the most economical levels of protein in the feed of brooding and growing chicks, Macdonald reported experiments with 10 hatches of table chickens. "Each hatch, containing approximately 300 chickens, was divided into two equal groups at one day old; one group, A, being fed on a medium protein ration (15% mixed proteins) and the other group, B, on a high protein ration (21% mixed proteins). At 8 weeks Group A was divided into two equal groups as A1 and A2, and group B was similarly divided. Group A1 was continued on the medium protein ration and group A2 was fed on a low protein ration (9% mixed proteins). Group B1 was fed on the medium protein ration and group B2 on the low protein ration."

No appreciable difference between the weights of the chickens in the different groups at 6 weeks, 8 weeks, or 14 weeks appeared. "The results to date," concluded Macdonald, "indicate that a ration containing 17% total protein gives as good growth during the first 8 weeks as a ration containing 18.2% total proteins, and that from 9 to 14 weeks a ration containing 15.6% total proteins gives as good growth results as a ration containing 17%."

Further experiments were conducted with

laying hens, wherein it was found that a mash containing 14.2% total protein in conjunction with a grain ration containing 10.8% total protein gave results as good as those from a mash containing 20.8% total protein plus a grain ration carrying 10.8% total protein. These combinations gave a low protein ration containing 12.5% and a high protein ration containing 15.4%. Concludes the author: "It is evident . . . that satisfactory egg production can be obtained from birds fed on rations containing considerably lower protein supplements than those generally recommended."

## Protein Requirements of Growing Chicks

Altho the question of the proper level of protein to include in a chick growing diet for most efficient growth has been threshed out repeatedly in an almost endless number of experiments north, south, east, and west, it still intrigues experimenters searching for new ways to cut costs in feeding without deleterious effect on the health, sturdiness, or rate of gain of the birds. Here are brief reviews of four late experiments on this subject.

J. S. Carver and V. Heiman, Agricultural Experiment Station, Pullman, Wash.: Fifty White Leghorn day-old sexed pullets were divided into 18 lots in the 200-ft. nutritional house to determine the optimum protein requirements of growing chicks under commercial conditions. The 9 tests were run in duplicate, and the birds were fed the same basal ration with varying quantities of protein, supplied from Alaska herring fish meal, to make up 13%, 15%, 17% and 19% protein levels.

At 6 weeks of age the birds receiving the 19% protein level showed the best results in growth and appearance. At 8 weeks practically no difference showed between the birds receiving the 19% and the 17% levels. At 16 weeks the pullets receiving the 15% level had caught up with the others. At the end of 22 weeks no significant differences showed in the lots receiving these three different protein levels, but the lot receiving 13% protein showed slightly poorer growth than the rest. No significant differences appeared between any of the lots in the average number of days to maturity, percentage of mortality, average egg weight of the first three eggs laid, and the albumen index of the first three eggs.

A. E. Tomhave and C. W. Mumford, Agricultural Experiment Station, Newark, Del.: No advantage was found in starting White Leghorn chicks on a 22% protein level in the growing ration and gradually decreasing the protein level to 15.2% by the time the chicks were 20 weeks old. A protein level of 18.5% for the first 12 weeks and 16.2% from the 13th thru 20 weeks, resulted in greater weight at 20 weeks than a protein level of 18.5% for the entire 20 weeks; or 18.5% for the first 12 weeks, 16.2% 13th-16th weeks, and 14.2% 17th thru 20 weeks; or 18.5% for the first 8 weeks, and 16.2% from the 9th thru the 20 weeks.

Food required to produce a pound of gain was lowest (4.9 pounds) in the group of birds receiving the 18.5% level for the first 12 weeks and the 16.2% level from the 13th thru 20 weeks.

This project was continued last year with 9 lots of White Leghorn chicks. Lowering the protein level of the ration from 18.2% to 16% at 10 weeks of age resulted in gain in weight and efficiency of gains equal to those made when the reduction in the protein level was made at 12 weeks. Lowering the protein level at 8 weeks resulted in a slightly lighter weight pullet at 20 weeks.

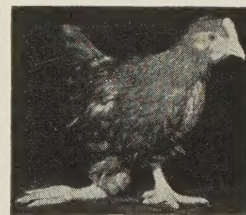
Substitution of soybean oil meal for dried milk as the protein supplement for one of the lots of growing chicks had no effect on mor-

tality during the growing period, or gain in weights at 20 weeks, but it caused somewhat rough feathering during the growing period.

A. E. Tepper, R. Durgin and T. B. Charles, Agricultural Experiment Station, Durham, N. H.: Tentative conclusions reached in studies on protein requirements of chickens at different stages of growth were:

1. No relationship appears between percent-

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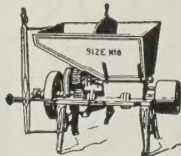
Mixers' prices and bulletin on Chick Manganese free on request.

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By L. M. Hurd

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Printed on enamel book paper from large type and well bound in cloth, 5 1/4 x 7 1/4 ins., 480 pages, 33 chapters, and 200 engravings. Weight 2 lbs. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

## Grain and Feed Journals

Consolidated

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Chicago, Ill.



age protein content of feed and total feed consumed.

2. Body weight of birds within all groups did not advance regularly as age increased, and was subject to occasional weekly decreases.

3. Groups fed fish meal as sole animal protein were most efficient in feed consumption, measured by number of pounds of feed required to produce a dozen eggs. Dried skim milk fed groups proved least efficient.

4. Mortality was heavy. Dried skim milk fed groups suffered the lowest mortality.

5. Fish meal fed groups averaged to lay at the greatest rate of production, followed, in order by meat scrap and dried skim milk fed groups.

J. O. Thomas, *Welsh Journal of Agriculture*: Young birds benefited from a fairly high percentage of protein in the ration, but after maturity, they could be fed more economically at slightly lower levels. The quantity and composition of the pasture in the runs was affected by the level of protein in the ration fed. On low protein rations the birds kept down the herbage, showing a preference for clover and weeds over grass.

## Manganese Ineffective When Phosphorus Is High

That perosis (range paralysis) in chicks may be prevented by the addition of rice bran to the diet has been well established, but the factor in the rice bran that does the preventing (tho generally believed to be manganese) is still under fire, microscopes, and chemicals in college laboratories, and experimental yards.

A brief review of Bulletin 439 of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station covers experiments by A. C. Wiese, C. A. Elvehjem, E. B. Hart and J. G. Halpin. It states:

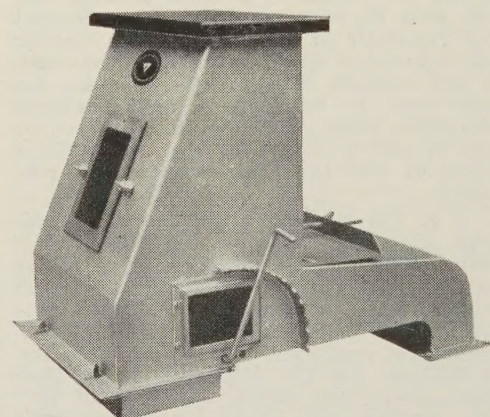
"Perosis was prevented by the addition of 15% of rice bran to the ration. The factor which prevents perosis was destroyed by auto-

claving the rice bran and was not present in the 95% EtOH, 1% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated glycerol extracts of the bran. The chicks were protected against perosis by the addition of 0.0025-0.005% of Mn to the ration.

"The total blood P of the chicks receiving Mn was lower than that of those receiving the same ration without Mn, or those receiving the rice-bran supplement. Manganese did not prevent perosis when the calcium and phosphorus levels of the ration were increased. Supplements of inositol, skim-milk powder, oats, wheat middlings, wheat bran, whole peanuts and yeast were not effective in preventing perosis."

## Feeder a Valuable Adjunct to Hammer Mill

That the hazard of fire and explosion is a real one is manifest from the testimony of



Feeder for Hammer Mills

Frank Duntley who was badly burned in the hammer mill explosion that recently blew off the roof of a grain elevator at Grandin, N. D.,

and who stated he believed a rock entered the grinder.

The feeder shown in the engraving herewith removes all metallic particles, stone, glass, wood, etc., besides regulating the flow into the hammer mill.

It is a pneumatic type feeder, and is intended for hammer mills fitted with fans, so that the current from the hammer mill fan draws the material through the feeder over a trap where the heavier foreign particles are dropped.

The grain falls on an adjustable deflector inside the hopper, which is adjustable to suit the different kinds of grain. Air inlets with slides for controlling the air are provided at the front, and also at the back, and an adjustable valve is used at the trap so that it can be raised or lowered to suit the different weight grains.

The spout for attaching to the hammer mill is turned down, but is also made straight for different make hammer mills. The feeders are made the full width of the hammer mill with which they are to be used. The feeder is not intended to handle ear corn, but will handle all other kinds of grains.

The device has the approval of the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, as it virtually eliminates the hazard of fire. The operator will appreciate the consequent increase in the life of screen and hammers and the reduction in insurance costs. Additional information will be supplied readers on application to the manufacturers, the General Mill Equipment Co., who have named this the "Aeromatic Feeder."

Future trading at Chicago in wheat and corn totaled 486,380,000 and 101,390,000 bus. respectively, in April, against 1,112,821,000 bus. wheat and 287,048,000 bus. corn in April, 1937. For the four months, January-April transactions in wheat and corn aggregated 2,356,817,000 bus., against 4,848,042,000 bus. for the like months of 1937.

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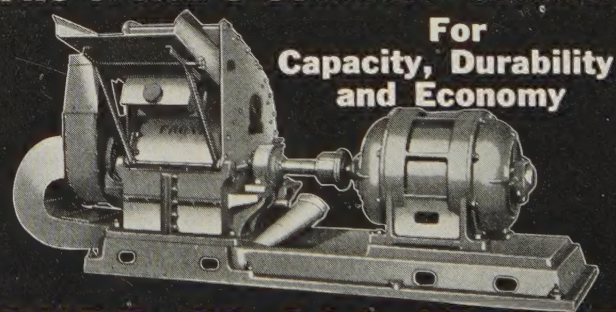


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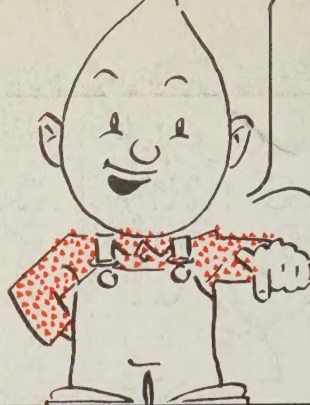
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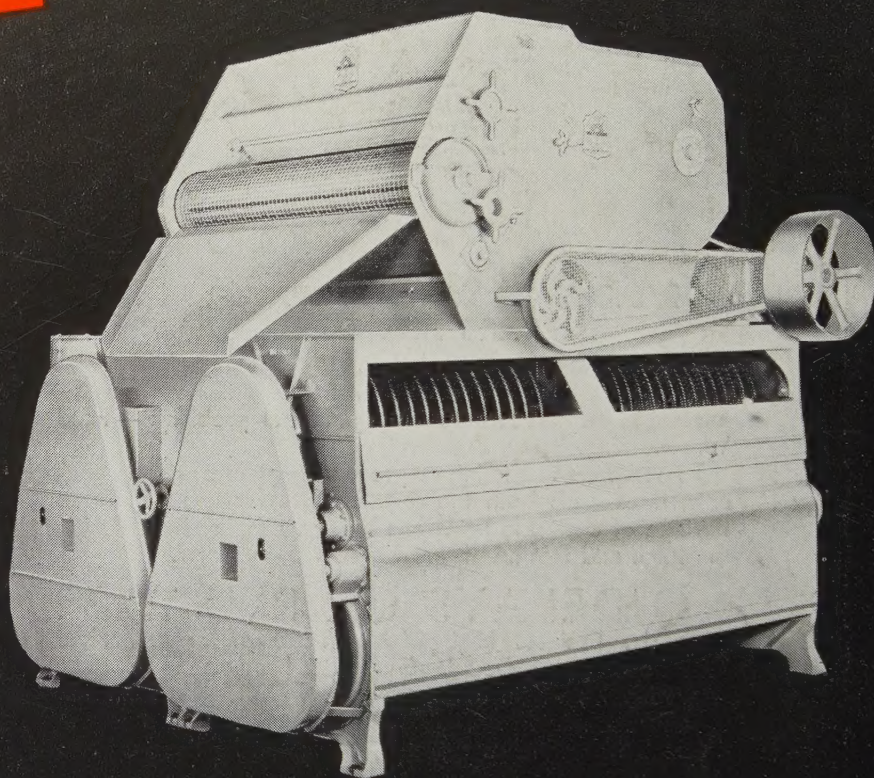
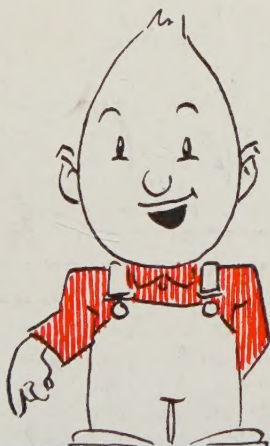


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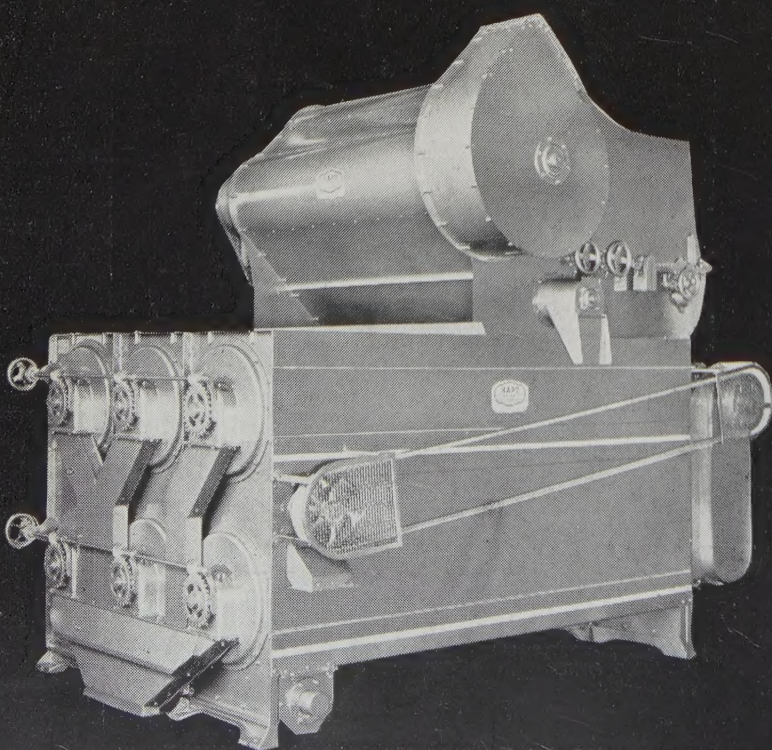
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